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U.S.-USSR EQUAL BLAME FOR ARMS BUILDUP REJECTED

AU150815 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 84 p 6

[Miroslav Kubin article: "On the Margin of One Spurious Assertion; How Is It With the 'Equal Responsibility'; About the 'Two Superpowers' and the Causes of the Current International Tension"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] REACTIONARY AMERICAN POLITICIANS COMPLAIN THAT THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT IS, ALLEGEDLY, ORIENTED IN "ONE WAY." WHEN MARCHING, THE PEACE FORCES ARE ALLEGEDLY TAKING A ONE-WAY STREET ONLY -- ONLY TO THE AMERICAN MISSILE BASES, AND THESE DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE AN "ANTI-AMERICAN CHARACTER." IMPERIALIST STRATEGISTS ARE TRYING TO SPLIT THIS "ONE-WAY" ANTIWAR CURRENT IN TWO. THEREFORE, THEY HAVE RELEASED FOR AIR AND PRINTING PRESSES A "COMPROMISE" THESIS, SAYING THAT THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS OF BOTH SIDES ARE EQUALLY DANGEROUS, AND THEREFORE "BOTH BLOCS" HAVE "EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY."

But what do the propaganda lackeys of American militarists pursue with this assertion? Do they think that this "theory" will be digested by at least a part of the world public, and that it will help "justify" the lunatic arms buildup course of the Reagan administration? Washington is trying to introduce into public opinion BOGUS PACIFIST SLOGANS THAT DO NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PREPARATIONS FOR AGGRESSION AND A LOGICALLY NECESSARY DEFENSE, BETWEEN THOSE WHO ARE OBVIOUSLY STRIVING FOR MILITARY STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY AND THOSE WHO ARE FORCED TO TAKE ADEQUATE COUNTERMEASURES. U.S. military circles are obviously speculating that the public does not have enough expertise regarding the complexities of military strategic problems and will therefore "swallow" the simplified and deceptive thesis that a "missile is a missile."

At the same time, one has been dusting off also the so-called theory about two superpowers, which puts an equal sign between the United States of America and the USSR, particularly in issues of arms buildup, and in a non-class manner excludes "small and medium countries," whose interests allegedly differ from the "interests of the superpowers." What is involved is a chaos of notions, in which one of the most important truths of the times is to be covered up -- that is, that THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TENSION TODAY IS THE MILITARIST POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some officials in the Western countries who identify themselves with various forms of the peace movement also favor averting a nuclear catastrophe and oppose the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and the feverish arms buildup. However, they think that this antiwar movement would, perhaps, encompass broader masses if it would ascribe equal responsibility to "both superpowers," and thus not differentiate between American missiles, that are already prepared for the first strike, and missiles whose deployment was compelled as a necessary countermeasure against the aggressive U.S. and NATO plans in their striving for military strategic superiority over the Warsaw Pact. Of such objectivity the aforementioned officials also expect to gain the hallmark of "objective" observers and are, therefore, even willing to give up the class viewpoint when asessing the international situation.

Concealed behind the thesis on "equal responsibility" is the demand that the socialist countries accept the American proposals, renounce the principle of equal security, the principle of military strategic parity, which -- as is known -- was the foundation of the easing of tension in Europe.

Are, perhaps, the socialist countries to watch with their hands folded the preparations for "first strike" and let the NATO militarists try for "luck" in a blitz, this time nuclear war?

The plans for nuclear confrontation in Europe are exclusively American. After all, their beginning dates back to the time when the United States still had a monopoly of nuclear weapons, and the Soviet Union did not have any nuclear weapons at all. While the Soviet Union had to concentrate all its efforts on eliminating the war damage in the first postwar years, in the United States plans were being born that counted on a war against the USSR using atomic bombs.

IN ITS ENTIRE HISTORY, THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT BEEN, NOT EVEN ONCE, AN INITIATOR OF THE PRODUCTION OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS, OR AN INVENTOR OF PERVERSE THEORIES ABOUT VARIOUS POSSIBLE WARS, SUCH AS PREVENTIVE, BLITZ, REGIONAL, LOCAL, OR LIMITED WARS, AND EVEN "STAR" WARS, FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS, SO TO SPEAK, THE PATENT.

When building up its armed forces, the USSR has always been only reacting to a threat, posed from the U.S. side by the new weapons systems and new offensive strategic plans. The Warsaw Pact countries had to adopt reciprocal, retaliatory measures if they did not wish to enable the American militarists to realize their criminal plans.

THANKS TO THE TIMELY MEASURES AIMED AT ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, THE AGGRESSIVE NATO BLOC COULD AFFORD NEITHER THE LONG-SOUGHT "FIRST STRIKE" NOR THE LAUNCHING OF ANY OF THE VARIANTS OF THE PLANNED WARS.

In the postwar period, the Soviet Union submitted more than 100 various proposals for limiting the arms race and for disarmament.

In the past 15 years, on the Soviet initiative, almost 300 still valid multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements in the sphere of disarmament have been concluded. As the Soviet memorandum of 29 January shows, the United States avoids respecting adopted obligations, circumvents them, or outright violates them.

The question comes to the fore -- who is to blame for the feverish arms buildup and the continuing tension in the international atmosphere? The answer is easy: Those who profit from it. The monopolistic capital that stands behind the military clique is the source of militarism and aggressive wars. Such a situation is good for it. After all, the ruling U.S. circles do not even try to hide that THE GREATEST PROFITS ARE PRECISELY IN THE ARMS INDUSTRY. THE MILITARY SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY OF THE CAPITALIST STATES HAS BECOME A MIGHTY SPHERE OF CAPITALIST ECONOMY.

THEREFORE THE ATTEMPT TO TOSS THE SOVIET UNION, AS A SUPERPOWER, INTO THE SAME BAG WITH THE UNITED STATES CONTRAVENES HISTORICAL TRUTH AND COMMON SENSE. IN THE USSR, THERE EXISTS NO CLASS OR SOCIAL GROUP THAT WOULD PROFIT FROM ARMING. ARMS PRODUCTION, WHICH IS A NECESSARY ANSWER TO THE NECESSARY ENSURANCE OF SECURITY, BRINGS NO PROFIT TO ANYONE IN THE USSR: NO ONE GETS RICH FROM IT.

On the contrary, the USSR, like Czechoslovakia and the other Warsaw Pact states, presses for reducing arms expenditures, so that these resources could be devoted to economic, cultural, and social development, to help the developing world, to changing the entire planet into a secure and prosperous place.

GROWTH OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN WEST VIEWED

AU141654 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 84 p 4

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Fighting Euorpe; the Most Vital Issues of the Present"]

[Excerpts] Anybody who visits the countries of Western Europe today is immediately confronted by a kaleidoscope of complicated, very conflicting and dramatic events.

The capitalist part of our continent is going through one of the most critical periods of history. It is not only drowning in an economic crisis, as is obvious at every step, it has also become dangerously explosive because thousands of nuclear bombs, missiles, and other weapons of mass destruction are stored on its territories, for which fact the irresponsible course taken by the ruling circles is responsible.

But the people are not giving up. The shifts in the population's opinions reveal that, even if the ideologists of militarism are working out a sophisticated system of lies and spreading the thesis that the nuclear missile crisis in Europe is the consequence of the "Soviet threat," nevertheless this crisis is becoming fixed in the minds of an increasing part of the Western public as the crisis of the imperialist approach to the issues of international politics.

Inevitability of Action

An increasing number of people, alarmed by the deployment of U.S. missiles, are taking to the streets to protest against increasing stocks of dangerous weapons and to demand that they be radically reduced, and that the means freed in this manner be used to satisfy the acute economic and social development needs. This is the aim pursued, for instance, by the so-called municipal antinuclear revolution, by the pacifist rebellion, and by other actions connected with the spontaneous, nonviolent movement for freezing nuclear weapons, and for declaring European cities and whole areas nuclear-free zones.

Increasingly bolder ways out of the nuclear missile crisis are being proposed by trade union officials, who have come up with the idea of organizing general strikes and all-popular voting.

During the last few days a broad campaign has been gradually developing in support of, and for the success of, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Several other facts testify that the level of the antiwar movement is rising, as are its tasks in the practical solution of the issue of mankind's fate. The movement has become an active participant in international politics. It is having a remarkable influence on the relationship between peace-loving and aggressive forces in Europe and in the world.

Connections of the Fight

There is also great significance in the fact that, alongside the unprecedented sharpness of anti-nuclear-war actions undertaken by the public of European and other countries, the workers and communist parties struggle for a democratic way out of the protracted crisis convulsions in capitalism is also growing. It is no coincidence that certain circles in the West are nervously following the dynamics of the relationship between the depth of the peace movement and the increasing fight for social changes. Today scarcely anybody doubts that the development of the antiwar movement is speeding up the rate of development of the masses' political awareness. Herein lies the reason why the imperialists and their helpers are striving to keep this movement within certain bounds, and above all to prevent it from merging with the workers movement. They do this with the aid of various false statements, alleging that this movement is a "branch" of the communist movement, or with the aid of attempts to degrade it to the level of harmless pacifism.

The harmony between the slogans of the antiwar movement, as part of the democratic forces, and the initiatives of communists is obvious; this is primarily explained by the fact that communists are the most consistent, persevering fighters for peace, and heirs of the century-old humanist principles and traditions worked out by mankind. The most remarkable thing is that communists always fought against oppression and against man's exploitation by man, and that today they are also fighting to save the human civilization and for man's right to live.

The communists are striving to direct the peoples' alarm at the growing war threat into practical channels. And this, as is acknowledged even by many noncommunists in the West, is strengthening the general democratic principles of the struggle for peace and providing a realistic and firm base for them. That is why the majority of democratic forces are increasingly appreciating the measures undertaken by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal socialist countries to increase and maintain their military strength on an appropriate level. An increasing number of people are realizing that it is due to the strength of socialism that mankind had been saved for almost 40 years from a third world war, prophesied so many times by the "theoreticians" of militarism.

Naturally, the participants in the antiwar movement in the West include quite a number of people who speak in defense of peace from the positions of a "moral improvement of mankind" and of a maintenance of "general" abstract "morality, that means, from nonclass positions. However, due to the facts mentioned above, the masses of participants in the antiwar movement who entertain pacifist moods can frequently overcome their abstract notions about war and peace and become politically firmer and more far-sighted. Every day the people are realizing with increasing sharpness their responsibility for the direction in which the European and the worldwide development will proceed.

The Need for Unity

The communists and the democratic figures in the West are not satisfied with the present situation. They notice, for instance, such an unfavorable fact as the growing militarization that is evoking a psychology of helplessness among the West European population, a psychology of social pessimism and fatalism and passivity. In the United States and, to a lesser extent, in certain European countries, the ultranationalist passions and chauvinist moods against those peoples who are living under the conditions of another social system are growing; the conservative forces are being activated, and the ultraright-wing and neofascist movement revitalized. Such are the symptoms and proof of festering imperialism.

That is why the communists are all the more stressing the need for the unity of all communist, revolutionary, and peace-loving forces, the need for their more active work among the masses. Solidarity, cohesion, and the unity of all people of goodwill in the fight against unprecedented danger is becoming the main and decisive task of the present.

There is particular significance today in the profound realization of the communists' own role and responsibility as the most consistent antiwar force on the one hand, and on the other hand in respect for the fact that the international unity of all components of the peace-loving forces, and above all of the workers class, is inevitable for averting war and for halting the arms race. In this respect the responsibility of socialists, social democrats, and laborites, who are followed by a considerable part of the workers class, is manifestly becoming increasingly significant. Their action unity with communists would mean the victory of peace, democracy, and social progress. Deplorably, through the fault of anticommunists, the cause of the workers class and of the working people of the world is still waiting for its final situation.

A More Complicated Phase

The strategy of the fight for peace has become the attribute of revolutionary strategy. Communists have been charged by history to reveal to the masses the serious nature of the present situation and the militarist policy and practice of imperialism, and to unite the forces of peace and socialism.

The comrades in the West realize that, after the Pershing deployment had started, the fight for peace entered a more complicated and more dangerous phase. The imperialists are trying to poison the minds of the masses, to denigrate the very idea of the possibility of achieving a political solution of the basic issues of international life. Reagan and his allies believed that missile deployment would mean their victory. But it was a Pyrrhic victory. Not only because, as the result of the USSR's retaliatory measures, the United States will not succeed in realizing its main goal; but also because, in their approach to the deployment of U.S. missiles, the working people in the West have achieved a deeper conviction of the true value of bourgeois democracy, which is merely the tool of the imperialism's antihumane policy. The missile deployment is being carried out against the will of the people. It is clear that the fight for true democracy will now be exacerbated and that it will become a fight against the imperialist system and its aggressive policy. The correlation between the fight for peace and the fight for social justice has become yet more obvious.

U.S. MISSILES CALLED 'PROPAGANDA CLOAK'

LD170019 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Defense and Security Committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today. Our editor Jiri Soldat was present at the deliberations:

[Begin recording] The most important part of the deliberations was a statement delivered by Deputy Miloslav Blahnik, who -- as the chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army -- delivered an expose on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and on the defense measures this necessitates on our part. Pointing to the stances held by the governments and parliaments of Western countries, and to the developments at the Geneva deliberations, Comrade Blahnik stressed that the American Government had pushed through these new weapon systems in Europe from the very beginning and at any cost. American behavior, just like the current peace phraseology of Reagan, had served as a mere propaganda cloak. The strategic concept of direct confrontation and achieving clear superiority is now being openly admitted by U.S. military officials. For example, NATO European Commander General Rogers admitted the following about supporting the necessity of U.S. first strike nuclear weapons by pointing to the alleged Soviet threat: "If the Soviet SS-20 missiles did not exist, we would simply have to make them up." With the aid of maps, Comrade Blahnik explained to deputies the range and effects of the new U.S. missiles and informed the committee about the aggressive purpose of big NATO exercises in the vicinity of our frontiers. In this context he pointed to the necessity and nature of our defense measures in the Warsaw Pact. This serious analysis of the military-political situation confirmed that it is inadmissible to retreat vis-a-vis the aggressive forces, and that the effectiveness of the struggle for peace requires also considerable economic and military strength. [end recording]

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE BEGINS SESSION

Romanian Delegation's Stance

AU162057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 16/2/1984 -- In the plenum of the disarmament conference in Geneva, on Thursday, beginning of the session, the Romanian delegation, empowered by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, expounded Romania's stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook, proposals and initiatives on disarmament questions.

According to the conception of the RCP and Romanian state -- the Romanian chief delegate said -- real security for all states, an atmosphere of detente and cooperation cannot be achieved unless specific, efficient disarmament measures are initiated and steadily pursued. In this respect, it was stressed that President Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly expressed Romania's resolve to further act, alongside all the nations of the world, the progressive forces everywhere, to defend the Romanian people's and all peoples' supreme right to peace and life.

Romania thinks that the conference in Geneva -- as unique forum of multilateral negotiations on disarmament -- is called upon to promote an active responsible dialogue, to avoid sterile debates and controversies and to help disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place and the adoption of efficient measures of stopping and reverting the arms race.

The major theme of the negotiations of the Geneva conference, this year, should be the question of nuclear disarmament, because of the immense danger posed by nuclear arsenals and as other negotiations on this theme are suspended, the conference in Geneva has a unique responsibility -- the Romanian chief delegate emphasized.

The Romanian delegation advanced specific proposals for the dynamization of negotiations on a ban on chemical weapons, radiological weapons, new-type mass destruction weapons and systems of such-weapons and was also for the drafting and completion of the global disarmament programme requested by the UN General Assembly.

Nikolov on USSR Support

AU162102 Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Athens, Feb 16 (BTA corr) -- At the meeting of experts in Athens, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Rayko Nikolov, recalled the words of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, that a nuclear-free Balkans will make a major contribution to the improvement of international climate and that this will be a major step forward towards the removal of nuclear weapons from Europe.

The Bulgarian representative pointed out that as a result of the aggressive policy adopted by the United States, especially after the deployment of the American "Pershing Two" and of the winged nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the threat has increased for peace in the Balkans, too.

Mr Rayko Nikolov qualified the positive attitude of the Soviet Union to the idea of converting of Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the readiness expressed by the Soviet Government to abide by the statute of the nuclear-free zone as an exceptionally favourable factor for the removal of the nuclear weapons from the Balkans.

MIHALI NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU161945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] At the proposal of Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with the intention of further strengthening the organization and management of the work of the Council of Ministers and of its Presidium, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, by Decree No 6864, dated 16 February 1984, decided to appoint an additional deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Qirjako Mihali is relieved from his position as minister of finance and is appointed deupty chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Niko Gjyzari is appointed minister of finance.

RADIO-TELEVISION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAN

AU162115 Albania Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] At the delegation of the general director of the Iranian Radio-Television, a delegation of the Albanian Radio-Television, headed by its general director, Marash Hajati, left today for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV VISITS FINLAND

Talks With Vayrynen

AU161050 Sofia BTA in English 0326 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Helsinki, February 16 (BTA spec corr) -- The talks between the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and the minister of foreign affairs of Finland, Mr Paavo Vayrynen, began here yesterday.

During the talks which proceeded in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of understanding, there were discussed questions related to bilateral relations, as well as topical international matters.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Paavo Vayrynen expressed grave concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, which poses a real threat to the peace and security of the European continent and greatly increases the danger of a bursting out of a nuclear conflict. Of special concern in this respect is the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in western Europe. Stress was laid on the necessity of halting the arms race and of undertaking real and efficient measures for disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. Minister Petur Mladenov recalled a number of constructive initiatives and proposals made by the socialist community countries, the materialization of which could contribute to the settlement of the alarming issues facing our time.

Both ministers took a stand for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the different regions of Europe. They informed each other of both countries' initiatives for the conversion of the Balkans and of northern Europe into zones free of nuclear weapons. Minister Mladenov informed his counterpart in details on the work of the Athens meeting of experts of the Balkan countries, the chief aim of which is to find out ways for doing away with the nuclear weapons on the Balkans pensinsula.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Paavo Vayrynen elaborated on the East-West relations. Special importance was attached to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Hope was expressed that the conference will proceed in a business-like and constructive atmosphere and will end successfully by adopting active measures with regard to the topics discussed.

Visit Concludes

AU162021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] On 16 February, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Finland. He made an official visit to Finland at the invitation of Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs. At the talks in Helsinki the two ministers discussed issues pertaining to Bulgarian-Finnish relations, trade-economic relations, and topical issues of the international situation. Opinions were exchanged on creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and northern Europe. Petur Mladenov was received by Mauno Koivisto, Finland's president, and by Kalevi Sorsa, premier.

PCP-BCP COMMUNIQUE ON CUNHAL-ZHIVKOV MEETING

PM161239 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 9 Feb 84 p 3

["PCP-BCP Joint Communique" -- AVANTE! headline]

[Text] At the invitation of Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Todor Zhivkov, PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria 31 January-3 February 1984.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two leaders exchanged information on the current tasks of the BCP and the PCP, and discussed issues of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an account of the BCP's activity to implement the 12th party congress' resolutions and the preparation of the party's national conference on problems of quality, as well as Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy of peace, aiming at the development of relations of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkan peninsula, Europe, and the world. He confirmed the Bulgarian Communists' and the entire Bulgarian people's feelings of respect for and solidarity with the Portuguese Communists' courageous struggle in defense of the workers' vital rights and of the April 1974 revolution's democratic and social gains.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal gave an account of the recently held 10th PCP Congress and the tasks set by it. He highlighted the decisive role of the workers' and people's movement in the struggle against the policy of capitalist and big landowner recovery and subordination to imperialism pursued by the current government and for a democratic alternative which will ensure the defense and continuation of the system established by the April revolution and enshrined in the constitution of the Republic. He expressed the Portuguese Communists' high esteem for the BCP's successes in building socialism and for its consistent policy of peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal expressed deep concern at the exacerbation of international tension caused by the militarist and adventurist course adopted by the United States with the support of its NATO allies. They resolutely condemned the "crusade" against socialism undertaken by the Reagan administration, its increasing warlike preparations, and its acts of shameless interference and military aggression in various regions of the world. The ambitions of the United States and its aspiration to military superiority and political hegemony over the world are undermining the very foundations of normal relations among states and increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

To that effect the two leaders regard as an irresponsible and dangerous action the current deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in several countries of West Europe. The frequent conciliatory statements made recently by Washington, dictated by short-term reasons and by the wish to reassure world public opinion, cannot absolve the United States of responsibility for the failure of the Geneva negotiations and for the new spiral in the arms race for which it is entirely to blame.

Under those conditions it is becoming more necessary than ever for all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces to strengthen their cohesion and unity of action in the struggle for peace and against imperialism's plans and aggressions. To achieve this, the strengthening of the international communist movement's unity is of particular importance.

In that respect Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the significance and importance of the peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community which pave the way for surmounting the nuclear danger that is threatening the world, for an end to the arms race, and for a return to international dialogue, detente, and peaceful cooperation.

The two leaders confirmed the firm solidarity of the BCP and PCP with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are struggling for national independence and social progress. They condemned Israel's aggression and the U.S. military expansion in the Middle East, the criminal U.S. military expansion in the Middle East the criminal U.S. invasion of Grenada, its aggressive actions against Nicaragua, and the attempts at pressure and threats against Cuba, as well as the Pretoria regime's aggressive actions against Angola, Mozambique, and other African countries and peoples.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal expressed their high appreciation for the traditional fraternal ties of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the BCP and the PCP, and confirmed their determination to develop and intensify them in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian interntionalism, in the joint struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism -- in the interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian people and the Portuguese people and of mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal.

BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev and PCP Central Committee member and international section chief Albano Nunes also took part in the meeting.

BBC ATTACKED FOR CONCEALING TRUTH ON TU VISAS

AU160940 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 16 Feb 84

["Why Does the BBC Conceal the Truth?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 16 (BTA) -- "Etude on Misinformation", under this headline today's TRUD comments on the recent denial on the part of the British Foreign Office to issue entry visas to five TU figures of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They were to attend the extraordinary sitting of the International TU Peace and Disarmament Committee. The basic task of which is to coordinate the struggle for averting a nuclear catastrophe and for disarmament. According to the British Foreign Office this was only a pretext for carrying out propaganda campaign in the country.

In the first part of his commentary, the author Mr Georgi Iliev refutes by concrete facts the pseduo-objectivity of the BBC. This radio station which is convinced in its being the most informed and unbiased one in the world, has concealed the truth from its listeners by reporting that the socialist trade unionist figures wanted to attend the conference on disarmament in Glasgow.

Did the editors of the BBC know that the word was going about the International Peace and Disarmament Trade Unionist Committee, known as the Dublin Committee which comes from the name of the town that committee was founded in, asks the author. They obviously have known that because they have reported a protest statement by its chairman James Miln [spelling as received] against the decision taken by the Foreign Office, and they did not explain why. And why is the BBC concealing the truth? It's easy to give an answer to this question: In order not to popularize among the tens of millions of its listeners the existence of this committee which although founded less than two years ago, has already had some significant events in its activity. One of them is the international meeting dialogue "The Peace and the Trade Unions" which was held in Sofia last year, the author underlines.

As for the motivation of the Foreign Office, that the visas were rejected because the socialist TU figures would have taken up with propaganda, TRUD asks: The propaganda for unity of action of the working people for doing away with the threat of a nuclear apocalypse and for disarmament is dangerous for the mainstay of the United Kingdom: But this is what the millions of British citizens are fighting for every day, every hour. And they by no means can be accused of treachery towards the national interests, it is stressed in the commentary.

CHERNENKO'S 'CONSISTENT' LENINIST COURSE

AU160949 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Feb 84

["Staunchly Following With Confidence the Reliable Course" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 16 (BTA) -- Under this headline today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a leading article.

In it it is stressed that in the moment of sorrow caused by Yuriy Andropov's death, there was expressed the unity of the Soviet people around the CPSU's policy.

After quoting this part of the speech of the newly elected secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, delivered at the extraordinary plenary session of the CC of the CPSU, which refers to the continuity, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that his words express the deep, firm and consistent Leninist basis of the building up and the improvement of the CPSU's political course the main landmark for which has always been the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism.

The imperialist forces, the US and NATO leading circles have taken up an overt militarist course towards unseen stepping up of the arms race, based on fanning up anti-communism and anti-sovietism, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Under the created real danger of war the hope of all peoples remain bound up with the struggle of the USSR and the socialist community countries for a consistent adherence to the Leninist principles for peaceful co-existence among the states of different social order, for creating a just system for the international security under the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal respect of all countries' interests.

"Mr Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU confirmed in his speeches the firm loyalty to these humane aims of the USSR's foreign policy," writes the newspaper.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIALS 16 FEBRUARY

AU162030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] On 16 February, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sergey Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet side of the Council on Coordinating Cooperation Between the Two Countries on Processing Materials With Gas Counterpressure (gasovo protivonalyagane); Georgiy Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy; and Erlen Zvizhulev, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine-building. The previous results and the plans on expanding mutual cooperation in the area of processing the materials of [word indistinct] and gas counterpressure. The meeting was attended by Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The Soviet guests also met with the leadership of the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, headed by its chairman, Nacho Papazov.

GRISHIN, OTHERS SEE ZHIVKOV OFF IN MOSCOW

AU160927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (BTA) -- The party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which attended the funeral ceremonies on the occasion of Yuriy Andropov's death, departed for Sofia tonight.

The delegation was seen off by the following Soviet officials at Vnukovo Airport: Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, was also among those present at the airport.

PROTOCOL SETS TRADE WITH POLAND AT R12 MILLION

LD162155 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] A direct exchange of marketables worth R12 million on each side, scientific and technological cooperation for this year and trends in cooperation during the years 1986-90, are contained in protocols signed in Sofia by Polish Minister of Home Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec and Bulgarian Vice Premier and Minister of Production and Trade in Consumer Goods Georgi Karamanev.

We will receive from Bulgaria among other things shampoos, footwear, fabrics mainly for dresses, blankets, men's socks, champagne and wines, while we will export some sports goods, glass packagings, ladies beauty cosmetics, car care items and vodka.

Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec was also received by Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov.

FILIPOV ATTENDS NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

AU162025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] A national conference on matters of irrigated agriculture and better implementation of the system of the self-supply of the population with new agricultural goods is taking place in Sofia. The following comrades are taking part in the conference: Grisha Filipov; Pencho Kubadisnki; Chudomir Aleksandrov; and Grigor Stoichkov; and Dimitur Karamukov, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] Permanent Board. Chairmen of the Executive Committee of the Okrug People's Councils; the okrug leaderships of the BZNS; the Fatherland Front Okrug Committees; and the Okrug Agro-industrial Unions; the general directors of the okrug water economy plants; and other responsible party and economic figures, are also attending the conference.

Comrade Vasil Tsanov spoke on implementing a decisive change in irrigated agriculture.

CHERNENKO'S 'GREAT MERITS,' TIES TO CSSR NOTED

AU161058 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 February on page 6 carries a 700-word article by Moscow correspondent Karol Hederling entitled "And Life Came to a Standstill for a While..." The article deals with the grief of the Soviet people over Andropov's death and the atmosphere of his funeral. In conclusion, it describes the procession of foreign statemen approaching Chernenko and other leading CPSU representatives and expressing their condolences to them. The article ends by stating: "Comrade Chernenko and other Soviet representatives remained for a while in conversation with the foreign guests. The new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is well known to our people. It was due to his great merits and personal contribution to strengthening and developing friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between our countries and peoples that the president of the republic bestowed upon him in 1982 the Klement Gottwald Order."

CPCZ'S HAVLIN ON NEED TO STAND UP TO IMPERIALISM

LD152017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet Union: Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in an article in the magazine AGITATOR, has described the primary task of the socialist states and all democratic and progressive forces to be the fight for peace and averting a military conflict. He stressed that the force capable of standing up to imperialism is the defensive might of socialism, the Warsaw Pact states, and the upsurge of the antiwar movement in the West.

This is precisely why, Josef Havlin writes, as a response to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries we have decided, in agreement with our allies, to strengthen our security and the security of the whole socialist system.

UN COMMISSION DELEGATE ON ISRAELI 'EXPANSIONISM'

LD101727 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva [no date as received] (CTK) -- Israel's policy of aggressive expansion, violation of legitimate Palestinian rights and gross violation of human rights in occupied Arab lands was resolutely condemned by Czechoslovak delegate Marta Slamova in the UN Human Rights Commission at its session here Friday. She noted that Israel can carry out such a policy only thanks to the support it receives from imperialism and especially the United States.

The delegate voiced Czechoslvoakia's support for the just struggle of the Arab people and called for a conference on the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

IRAN'S 'PERSECUTION' OF COMMUNISTS CRITICIZED

AU141557 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Jan Horacek commentary: "Between the Revolution and Reaction"]

[Text] The events that, in their effects, reached far beyond the borders of the "crude oil" country of Iran culminated there exactly 5 years ago.

After several months of demonstrations, Shah Reza Pahlavi had to leave Tehran, and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni returned from exile. The compromised monarchy was replaced by a republic that included in its name the term "Islamic." A period of deep transformations began in the country of 40 million people, and this period has not yet ended.

That Iran goes furthest in applying Islam in the state's political and public life stems from the nature of the anti-shah revolution. The advocates of the original principles of Islam, called Muslim fundamentalists, asserted themselves in that revolution. But the sharp struggle between the forces that formerly had been capable of jointly conducting the resistance against the monarchy is far from coming to an end. This struggle is also taking place inside the groups of the clergy and is concentrated on the issue of Khomeyni's succession --he is now about 82 years old. Recently a shift to the right has been taking place in Iran's domestic and foreign policy.

The turn started with the persecution of Iranian Communists, from the People's Party of Iran -- Tudeh. The leaders of this party, who had been fighting against the shah for 25 years, were declared subversive elements, and hundreds, if not thousands, of the party's members have been imprisoned and tortured. Court trials are currently under way, in which the accused are described as agents of the Soviet Union.

The improbability of these fabrications is obvious. They are undoubtedly intended to direct attention in another direction. Surely it is no coincidence that the attack against the Tudeh Party was logically followed by Tehran's sudden turn toward the West and toward Japan in trade and in diplomatic relations. This was noted with unconcealed pleasure by the bourgeois press. But above all it is indisputable that the persecution of the Iranian Communists and the sentencing of 13 of them weakens the unity of anti-imperialist forces in Iran, harms the battle against internal and external reaction, and in the final analysis runs against the country's national interests. That is why it evokes protests in the world and solidarity among the friends of the Iranian revolution, which is today imperiled in many respects.

For further development in Iran it will be important to see how the war with neighboring Iraq turns out. After 3 years, it seems that it can be concluded only by a political compromise, which Tehran has so far been rejecting because it has, first, far larger means for conducting the war than Iraq (in exporting crude oil), and, second, a far larger population than Iraq. However, there is no doubt that, in view of the expensive warfare, the Islamic republic has had to give up numerous reforms. For instance, the promised programs in agriculture and in the educational and cultural spheres have been shelved.

'Court Farce'

AU101230 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 8 Feb 84 p 2

["DRE"-signed commentary in the "Word on the Day" column: "The Question Mark on the Revolution"]

[Text] Where is Iran actually heading? This question is appearing more and more frequently in the pages of the foreign press, in particular of late in connection with the court farce arranged in that country against the large group of patriotically oriented officers and members of the progressive Popular Party of Iran (Tudeh).

As is knwon, the Iranian authorities banned the party of Iranian communists as long ago as last May. Many of its members were thrown into prison, others were subjected to cruel repressions.

A few days ago it was reported that the country's Supreme Court had confirmed the sentences meted out to 13 party members and had condemned several dozen other members to a total imprisonment of more than 700 years. The insistent question crops up -- why this hatred toward the party of Iranian communists, if it is precisely the Tudeh Party that during its more than 40-year history was most consistently defending the interests of the Iranian people, often under conditions of deepest illegality?! By its activity the party significantly contributed 5 years ago to the downfall of the hated regime of the shah, and it declared its allegiance to the antimonarchy, antiimperialist, and national-liberation goals of the Iranian revolution from the very beginning. However, the period following the revolution showed that not all strata of the Iranian society that verbally professed their allegiance to revolutionary goals were truly interested in the realization of these goals. This particularly applies to the high Muslim religious hierarchy which, as time passed, increasingly began to usurp power. In a declaration recently published abroad, the Central Committee of the Popular Party of Iran stressed in this connection that the Iranian ruling circles had carried out a turn to the right in the domestic and foreign policy sphere, and that they had renounced the goals of the revolution of 11 February 1979. In order to draw closer to aggressive American imperialism, the declaration then emphasizes, these circles resorted to a political adventure which is unprecedented in Iran's modern history. In doing this they did not even halt before attempts to liquidate the party of Iranian communists. The goal sanctified the means in their fabrication of false accusations and in their forcing confessions through torture. The enemies of good Soviet-Iranian relations also came to have their say.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the attack against the party of Iranian communists is simultaneously an attack against the revolutionary process itself that is taking place in the country, a country weakened by the lengthy, exhausting, senseless war with Iraq -- only the imperialist forces can benefit by this war. And thus the question about where present Iran is heading became truly topical on the eve of the day of the Islamic revolution, the day that is, at the same time, the country's state holiday.

PRIVATE POWER STATIONS, GENERATORS ENCOURAGED

LD152042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The construction of mini hydroelectric power stations in private enterprise is to be backed by the state in Czechoslovakia. Our Prague correspondent, Szabolcs Udvarhelyi reports:

The construction of so-called small or mini hydroelectric power stations will be facilitated by further subsidies. This category includes equipment with an output of less than 100 kilowatts of power, and these can be constructed and operated even on small rivers in Czechoslovakia.

An account of the progress made so far on the renewal of construction program of mini hydroelectric power stations has been given at a news conference in Prague.

The individual output of these generators may be minimal, but preliminary surveys indicate that it is possible to build about 10,000 of them.

To be more precise, many of them only need to be renewed, as there were already 15,000 such stations in operation in 1930 along the rivers of Czechoslovakia.

Socialist organizations and private individuals are equally eligible to embark on renewing mini generators or constructing new ones.

So far, interest is greater among private individuals. In Bohemia, about 700 applications have been received for the free advisory service, of which more than 500 were from private individuals who would like to equip their homes or week-end homes with their own generators.

The bank provides credit for the renovation or construction, and the electricity boards buy up the excess electricity. Incomes thus obtained are tax-free for 10 years, although only a maximum of 200,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity will be bought from private individuals.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA -- Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Zdenek Cheben new Czechoslovak ambassador to China. Zdenek Cheben will replace former ambassador Zdenek Trhlik. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 16 Feb 84 LD]

NORTH BOHEMIAN PARTY OFFICIAL -- The North Bohemian Regional Committee of the CPCZ was in session at Usti and Labem today. Taking part in the deliberations was Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee. In connection with Jaroslav Hajn's election as chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, he has been released from the post of leading secretary, Presidium member and member of the North Bohemian regional committee. Vaclav Sipek has been unanimously elected new leading secretary. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Feb 84 LD]

AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER -- Minister of Agriculture Haiden has met with his CSSR counterpart, Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman, for talks in Prague. During their talk the ministers exchanged information about the development of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the two countries and discussed additional opportunities for expanding mutual cooperation in the agriculture and food industry sectors, it was declared after the talk. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Feb 84 p 7 AU]

PDRY DELEGATION DEPARTS -- The delegation of the people's militia from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], led by Mohamed Saror Ali, concluded its visit to he CSSR and was seen off at the airport by Miroslav Novak, chief of the Main Staff of the CSSR's People's Militia, and by representatives of the PDRY Embassy. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

COLOTKA GREETS SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION -- The Slovak Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning met for its first session in Bratislava today. Present at the proceedings were Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, premier of the Slovak government; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPSZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and other guests. The deputy premier of the Slovak government, chairman of the Slovak Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning Vaclav Vacok, acquainted the members with the goals and main tasks of the commission. After this, Comrade Peter Colotka, in his message of greeting, praised the results of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia and at the same time exphasized the objective prerequisites for an even broader upsurge in the application of the results of science and technology and of everything progressive in practice. In particular he emphasized the need for the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Jan 84 LD]

HONECKER ADDRESSES BERLIN BEZIRK SED CONFERENCE

AU151230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 84 pp 3-4

["From the Closing Speech by Erich Honecker to the Berlin Bezirk Delegates Conference on 12 February"]

[Text] Dear comrades: Your delegates conference has accomplished great work. After the deliberations, inspired with a militant spirit, expertise, and creative vigor, it has turned into a climax in the life of the GDR capital of Berlin from which strong incentives for the further development of Berlin will emanate. It is here that the unity and cohesion of our party and its increased maturity were shown in an impressive manner. It was reaffirmed that the Berlin militant organization is a combat-tested and experienced collective which is closely linked with the masses and meets with wisdom, vigor, and purposefulness the not inconsiderable demands confronting us and in doing so also masters the inevitable difficulties. And I would like to very cordially congratulate you on this. (strong applause)

The incisive report delivered by Comrade Konrad Naumann and the constructive contributions to the discussion constitute a convincing reflection of your work. Both the report and the debate prove that the capital's party organization is capable of mastering the tasks of the eighties. The course of your conference has made it clear how much was achieved in Berlin in various social fields and what extensive efforts have been undertaken by the communists, jointly with all working people, in order to further successfully implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and pursue our policy for the well-being of the people, for strengthening our socialist GDR and for securing peace.

Berlin's Communists Greatly Participate in the GDR's Good Balance Sheet

What you have achieved and what you are making your future targets is of considerable importance for the entire republic. Many efficient and industrious people are working in Berlin. Capable industrial combines, the Academy of Sciences, and other research institutions, places of culture and the arts with great traditions, important educational institutions, and health service centers such as the Charite are located here. They all with their activities have made a great contribution to our republic's prosperity, have made an outstanding contribution to the positive balance sheet we are able to draw up on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. It is for this that I would like, from the bottom of my heart, to convey to the comrades of the Berlin party organization, and to you, their delegates, and to all the capital's working people the gratitude and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee. (prolonged strong applause)

Recently I had the chance to look at aerial shots of Berlin in May 1945. When looking at these one can obtain an idea of what a heap of ruins was left to us by the fascist predatory war. It is hard to understand for someone who has not experienced it that there were people still living in these ruins. But, and everybody can prove this, people did live there and they began to change the conditions of their life.

When reviewing the past almost 3 and 1/2 decades it is clear especially with regard to the development of Berlin, that the founding of our GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe. Man's existence under socialism, freed from capitalist exploitation and oppression, has changed profoundly. It is above all distinguished by the fact that the working people themselves enjoy the fruit of their work, that they are living in social security and have clear prospects for the future.

It is all the more impressive to see what tremendous achievements all these are for everyone who visualizes the crisis situation in the capitalist world with its mass unemployment, its crisis in education, and its dismantlement of social services.

Our Republic -- a Politically Stable, Highly Capable, Flourishing State

Our GDR, 35 years after its founding, is a politically stable, dynamically developing, economically highly capable state with a constantly flourishing education, science, and culture. For all the time to come our Republic has allied itself with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and it is in this inviolable community that it proves to be a firm mainstay of peace and socialism in Europe. We are purposefully working to ensure that the citizens' performances are constantly reflected in their better living and, what is most important, that peace is preserved. At the same time we also regard this as our internationalist duty which we shall continue to fulfill with all our strength in the future.

Here the Berlin party organization is in the foremost ranks, as was expressed by the bezirk delegates conference. It is ready to implement under all conditions the decisions of the Central Committed adopted only a few months ago at the seventh plenary meeting. Here it was shown that this is based on a deep understanding of the close connection of the domestic and foreign policy situation. The comrades who spoke here have rightly stressed the fact that this connection in political-ideological work among the masses is examined again and again with the help of topical events. This is of decisive importance for the active personal commitment in the spirit of the policy of our party, for further achievements to strengthen the GDR and to the benefit of any indivdual.

Death of Yuriy Andropov Is a Great Loss for Progressive Mankind

Comrades, in everything we have achieved so far and all that we set as our future tasks, the militant community of the SED and the CPSU, the friendship of the GDR and the USSR, is the unshakable foundation. The emotions of fraternal alliance move us particularly deeply these days. Our party and people mourn for Comrade Yuriy Andropov with the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union. His death is a great loss for the world of socialism, the international communist and workers' movement, for all progressively-minded mankind.

Last May, during the visit of our state and party delegation when we spoke with one another and agreed on future prospects for our cooperation, we all felt how dear to him was the friendship between our people and the welfare of the socialist community. Heading the party of Lenin and the Soviet state, Yuriy Andropov worked with passionate commitment for the cause of socialism, world peace, and a happy life for the peoples. We will continue to honor the memory of this outstanding Communist, party leader, and statesmen during the further course of our struggle. (prolonged, strong applause)

As Long as Reagan's Recent Election Campaign Speeches Are Not Followed by Deeds Statements Must Be Taken With a Grain of Salt

Dear Comrades, now and in the future our struggle centers on averting the danger of a nuclear inferno, which would annihilate mankind, and on permanently safeguarding peace. Those in NATO, above all in the United States, who are playing with the fire of a nuclear war, who are pursuing a course of confrontation and arms escalation, who are dreaming of military-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, must be thwarted in their path of adventurist undertakings. This is both necessary and possible.

Since NATO began stationing U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe against the will of the peoples and created a new situation, it is now more important than ever to intensify the struggle for peace, for arms control and disarmament.

The present U.S. Administration is conducting open preparations for war. No one can acquit them of guilt for having stepped up the arms race through the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, of aggravating the international situation, and increasing the danger of a nuclear war. Nothing absolves those in NATO who endorsed the deployment, and thus opened the way for Washington's fateful course, of their heavy responsibility. Unfortunately these include also the FRG Government and its coalition partners in the Bundestag. As the second most powerful state in NATO, the FRG would do well to bring its full weight to bear so that the U.S. Administration is hindered in the adventurist policy with which it is endangering the existence of mankind.

In their doctrines of conducting and winning a nuclear war, leading circles in the United States make no secret of the fact that they are reckoning with a nuclear catastrophe. But they are not merely threatening the earth, they are extending the nuclear arms race to outer space, announcing delirious visions of 'star wars.' They are developing and introducing ever new weapons systems to serve the sole purpose of acquiring U.S. military-strategic superiority over socialism. As has emerged from the aide-memoire recently published by the Soviet Union, they are also violating existing international treaties that were concluded for the express purpose of checking the arms race. One might certainly welcome the latest statements by Ronald Reagan on the impossibility of a nuclear war, on the necessity of preventing it, if this signified not campaign speeches in a bourgeois state but a correction of his previous behavior. This must rightly be taken with a grain of salt as long as words are not followed by actions.

One must at no point lose sight of the fact that it was the U.S. Administration that withdrew the basis for the Geneva talks on the reduction and limitation of arms, both in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and of strategic weapons, or of why it did this. Right from the beginning the U.S. Administration has not been interested in constructive agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security. Now, following the start of missile deployment in NATO, incensed public opinion is to be deceived by peace speeches. The peace movement, which demands a halt to the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles, as well as the dismantling of the systems already installed, is to be subjected to pressure.

Socialist Countries Consistently Continue Peace Course

If, after the start of the Stockholm conference and in view of the resumption of the Vienna negotiations on troop reduction in Europe envisaged for 16 March, there were readiness on the part of the United States also to continue negotiations in Geneva and, if the United States and the other NATO states would return to the situation that existed before the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, then the Soviet Union would be also ready to do so.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made this clear and has at the same time stressed that it is resolutely continuing its course of peace, of halting the arms race, and of achieving disarmament. All people desirous of peace in the world have a high regard for the actions -- rich in initiative -- of our Soviet comrades and friends toward these goals. They demand all the more emphatically that the United States should renounce the policy of strength with which it vainly hopes to be able to force the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to their knees. In future, too, the countermeasures of our alliance will prevent any violation in the military-strategic balance, which has made a considerable contribution in the past few years to safeguarding peace in the world.

As you know, the GDR launched into lively diplomatic activity, not only before the start of the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons, but also afterwards, in the interests of safeguarding peace, a return to detente, a limitation and reduction of armaments. Our course is and remains determined by the principles of peaceful coexistence, the striving to reduce tensions and lessen military confrontation, especially in Europe. In international relations, common sense and the will for constructive solutions of contentious issues by peaceful means must prevail again. Cooperation for mutual benefit must be achieved. In this the continuation of the East-West dialogue is very important. My meetings with leading politicians and other public figures in the West, including the FRG, must be seen in this light.

Preventing a Nuclear Inferno -- a Most Important Task

On all these occasions, I put forward the view that the prevention of a nuclear inferno is the foremost task, to which every responsibly-minded statesman, regardless of other differences of views, should pledge himself. There was far-reaching agreement on this. The socialist countries have on numerous occasions proposed concrete steps and we uphold these proposals to arrive at agreements that safeguard peace. They are contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact and the joint statement made in Moscow by leading representatives of fraternal countries. I refer to the freeze on all nuclear arms, to the establishment of nuclear-free zones, or zones that are free of nuclear battlefield weapons, as proposed by the Swedish initiative. We regard the conclusion of a treaty between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on renunciation of the use of military force and on upholding peaceful relations as very important. It is noteworthy, for example, that during our recent talks in Berlin, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau also stressed this proposal when he spoke in favor of the NATO states giving serious consideration to important elements of the Prague declaration.

Naturally we have not lost sight of the fact that a new situation has arisen as a result of the start of the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The nuclear war strategists on the other side of the Atlantic, who condemn the Soviet Union as an 'evil empire' and proclaim a 'crusade' against the socialist countires, must all the more be prevented from going to extremes. Whatever must be done to exert a positive influence on international developments and bring them back to a better path, we will therefore do. World politics must not get out of control. We join all those who are guided by the recognition that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence with states of differing social orders, we join all those who sincerely want peace, irrespective of the philosophical or political camp they are in. (strong applause)

For Common Sense and Realism in Relations Between the Two German States

Here I have also given expression to the principles guiding us in the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. These relations cannot be separated from the demands of a peaceful future for both German states, indeed for Europe, of living sensibly side by side and with each other. On the basis, and, not least, mindful of the experiences of World War II and of the responsibility which both German states bear for peace, the main task is to utilize every opportunity to ensure that common sense and realism prevail, that cooperation replaces confrontation, that disarmament makes progress, and that the process of detente, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, is revived.

Only the ultras, no one else in the FRG, can have an interest in the situation becoming worse. We do not overlook the fact that there are influential forces there who are opposed to a positive development toward a halt in the arms race, peaceful cooperation, and predictable international relations. It seems that they regard world political tensions as a sort of wind in which they can sail to revive cheap revanchist propaganda.

The talk of the continuation of the German empire of the 1937 borders testifies to this, the totally hopeless speculation of gaining advantage at the expense of the GDR's sovereignty. This is reckoning without taking the other side's response into account. The course of your delegates conference has reaffirmed this.

Even after 35 years of the GDR's existence we are still working according to the slogan "Build, build -- FDJ build" -- the old and the young ones. Nothing more clearly shows our optimism that the future belongs to peace than the fact that we are continuing the housing construction program in Berlin and in the republic -- at a more rapid pace than hitherto. (prolonged strong applause)

Starting point for a constuctive policy can only be, as previously, the realities which have come about as a result of World War II and postwar developments on our continent. This includes the existence of two independent German states with differing social orders, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, as well as the fact that they are integrated in two different alliance systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There cannot be any relations other than peaceful coexistence. This observation is corroborated by the present sharpening of the international situation. It beomces all the more clear that the objective must be to leave nothing untried, according to the concluded treaty system, especially the Basic Treaty, in order to undertake such steps in the relations between the two German states which will serve the interests of safeguarding peace, detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that the dark clouds of war danger which move across the world today and fill the peoples with concern will be dispelled. More arms do not bring more security. We call uncompromisingly for parity at a steadily lower level of arms, for disarmament in East and West. We, like the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, are prepared for the most radical measures. At the present Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament, the GDR, wholly in this spirit, makes its active, constructive contribution. Therefore it welcomes the Vienna negotiations being resumed. All this, without underestimating the matter, is important and encouraging proof of common sense, of the vital force of the idea of the peoples living peacefully side by side and with each other.

The Best for the GDR Any Time, Any Place

The strength of socialism is the decisive guarantee of its influence on the struggle for peace. Hence -- and this was repeatedly expressed with good reason at your bezirk delegates conference -- it is, above all, our task to give our best to have the GDR strengthen its position as a socialist worker-peasant state steadily and increasingly. This task confronts everybody every day and at all times, and industrious work and high achievements constitute a contribution to the successful implementation of our peace policy, a decisive contribution to securing peace and thus to a happy future of our people. (prolonged strong applause)

Dear comrades, our country is marked by great creative activities of the entire people in order to implement the 10th SED Congress decisions and to further fashion the developed socialist society. The results of the past year were of considerable significance for this purpose. They proved that in our country stability and continuity of the economic and social progress are also being guaranteed in difficult times.

High Performances and Social Security

As is well known national income rose 4.4 percent in 1983. It thus grew somewhat faster than planned, something that can also be said of industrial production. Internationally this brought our country much recognition and helped to strengthen further the socialist community of states.

High performances and social security -- and this is being more and more realized by many people -- merge; one thing has an impact on the other -- for the well-being of the people.

The plan fulfillment proves that far-reaching processes are taking place in the economy that are efficiently controlled by our party in the spirit of intensification of production. The most noteworthy thing is how successfully the economic growth from the GDR's internal resources was guaranteed, based on fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-countries. As you know the higher production was achieved with less energy and materials. The investments in general were made with more favorable economic yields. Through rationalization working people were gained for other important tasks. Above all, the scientific-technological progress was accelerated and better utilized from an economic point of view. All in all these are important experiences that strengthen our optimism and self-confidence in view of the new tasks.

The seventh Central Committee meeting noted that the GDR, with its intellectual and material potential, is in a postiion to secure the necessary increase in performance in order to continue to successfully implement the course of the main task. Here we will take as a basis that now a new phase of implementing the economic strategy of our party has started. If in the past we have paid great attention to science and technology, now the main thing is to draw more far-reaching conclusions to be up-to-date in this vital field, to rapidly take up new achievements and comprehensively utilize them. In the future economic growth will depend more and more on this; for scientific-technological progress is finally decisive for the pace and the extent fo the increase of labor productivity and the intensification of production.

To Further Improve Energy and Material Economizing

Many questions must be solved. Economizing in energy and materials must be further rapidly improved. The wide range of machines and equipment must be utilized even better and must be modernized at the same time. With our own means we want to organize a new advance in rationalization. All these tasks have a common denominator. Lasting answers can only be given by scientific-technological solutions. In this field goals set too low would cost us a great deal. Our economic future, the prospering of our country depends on the fact that we are in the foremost ranks in the worldwide stormy process of a scientific-technological revolution.

This year's daily tasks in particular call for such an attitude toward the future. The achievements made in 1984 form an important starting point for the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. This can again only be a reason to follow the modernization of our economic structure that we have undertaken even more rapidly and consistently.

In this spirit we are simultaneously shaping our socialist planned economy. With the adopted measures on improvement of the leadership, planning, and economic cost accounting, which take full effect with the beginning of this year, the combines and enterprises get new possibilities of reacting even more swiftly to the development of the productive forces, the changes in the demand, and the new yardsticks of efficiency. Also the central state leadership of the ministries and the State Planning Commission are further improved. A special concern of ours is to ensure that the initiative of the working people is more and more efficiently developing in the combines.

As tested party workers you understand well what results from all that for political work. The intensification of production has made great progress in the GDR today. Every month more and more people actively participated in it. We need the full personal work of every individual for this.

New things must be jointly prepared with the working people; their ideas must be heard, their working and living conditions must be dealt with even greater attention. Especially under these conditions the old experience that any economic task is also an ideological task is true.

Berlin -- the Pulsating Heart of Our State

Dear comrades, the capital of Berlin is the pulsating heart of our socialist German state. I recall the time 5 years ago when I also participated in a bezirk delegates conference that provided far-reaching orientations for the development of the capital. How much Berlin has changed since then. New housing areas and cultural institutions have been added. Valuable old things were preserved and reconstructed, to the pleasure of the citizens and visitors. The number of the Berliners themselves has increased. In 1971, 551,350 working people were employed in the capital and in 1983, 650,000. The economic strength of Berlin is increasing impressively; this is proved by the mere fact that industrial production increased by 5.5 percent last year and thus more rapidly than the average figure for the republic.

Strong impulses in economic, science, technology, and in cultural and intellectural life have been emanating from here to our country. Berlin, the political center of the worker-peasant power on German soil, is prospering more and more from year to year as a flourishing socialist capital. Of course that would not be possible without the work of the Berlin party organization and its aktiv. The Berlin Communists have always understood the place of the capital in the life of the republic as an especially high poltical commitment and have acted accordingly. We are certain that this will be the case in the future, too.

Ahead of us lie important years for further shaping the developed socialist society. Here we expect in particular from your bezirk party organization that important initiatives be taken, solutions found and experiences collected which, so to speak, set milestones for how the decisions of the 10th SED Congress are implemented intelligently and successfully.

This applies to all social fields -- in particular, of course, to the increase of economic performance capacity, a decisive, militant field. Proceeding from the economic strategy, the main thing is: In Berlin, this important center of the workers class and research, the union of science and production should be particularly efficient and result in the highest possible economic achievements. In this field you have achieved much in the past, and we are firmly convinced that in future you will achieve even more. (strong applause)

Close Link of Science and Production

For instance, due to scientific cooperation, a whole family of opto-electronic elements that are of great importance for automation technology and consumer goods production was developed in a very short time. As is known, the progress of microelectronics today is mentioned before steel production when characterizing the economic state of development of a country. Concerning opto-electronics, the yearly scheduled rates of growth are between 30 and 50 percent in the various production ranges. Thus we are making further headway with our country's economy by international comparisons.

Let us take another area: Berlin electronic plants together with science achieved essential results in light conductor technology, which must be developed. This is a contribution that directly links the high-quality processing of domestic raw materials with the modernization of the communications system. Also, in other cases technology of fundamental importance for the republic has developed.

In the future you ought to pursue this path even more energetically and produce top performances with high economic importance within the shortest time through the close connection of science and production. Thus you are incorporating the dynamics of socialism, as is typical of the present development phase. Such promising production as microelectronics and the branches of related to it are concentrated in your city. The working people of our society use this new technology and promote it. They know well that in our country technology serves the people and helps them to make life easier and improve it. No one must worry about full employment and social security.

If we give an account of the implementation of the economic policy of the party, we constantly ask how the production of consumer goods is doing. In this field too, Berlin can serve as an example. At today's conference it was reported that at the beginning of this year a highly modern production facility for color television picture tubes began trial operation in the television electronics plant. Thus in the coming years the people's wish for high-quality color television sets can be met better. All the republic is pleased about that.

Color Television Picture Tubes -- From the Beginning With "Q"

Highly refined production has been developed, and that not only in the television plant itself but also concerning the suppliers who had to reach a higher level of technology in the various fields of the national economy. Forthe production of the color television picture tubes, as many available buildings and institutions as possible were utilized and modernized. Berlin was chosen as the site because here is a rich potential of qualified skilled workers in the electronics sector, engineers, and scientists. All decisions were made in the spirit of intensification.

The trial operation of this complicated project will, as we have heard, be completed more quickly than usual. In the course of 1984, regular production will be started and that with the quality sign "Q" from the beginning. The last quality control takes place in many families of our cities and villages, and I am certain that it will be successful.

With this project, a capacity for M600 million of industrial goods production per year was developed in the capital. Further projects will expand the contribution of Berlin to the Republic's production, which totals billions. To go on with consumer goods -- in Berlin-Marzahn a radio factory is being set up in which, beginning in the first half of 1985, a new generation of stereo radio recorders and other products in demand will be produced.

Thus, dynamic progress is typical of our capital. It has been placed precisely into your hands to promote positive things even more rapidly and to overcome obstacles. Because, as you have already discussed here, you do have things that are progressive, no, excellent, right alongside things that are irritating. But should not the best experiences make their way to a neighbor more rapidly precisely in a clustered area like Berlin, where enterprises and installations are located in a tightly confined area? Whatever is possible in a successful combine, in an exemplary trade installation, or the most reliable building repair shop must reach its neighbor without delay. It is in this spirit that Berlin also constitutes a favorable field for the results stemming from an accurate comparison of performances, which transforms the best into common knowledge.

Accomplish Exemplary Achievements Also in Employing Robots

This is very important when one realizes that basic assets valued at almost M19 billion are avilable in the capital's industrial enterprises, including almost 55,700 machines and installations valued at M3.7 billion. It is easy to imagine how important it is from a national economic viewpoint to better use this national property and to modernize it.

Investments worth billions are also being placed with you. Should this not be grounds for an initiative to achieve the planned capacities within substantially shorter deadlines than previously? Long "learning curves" are too expensive for us.

In Berlin the production of robots has increased. Production facilities for this highly productive technology are being installed. Thus, logic demands that exemplary achievements also be made in using the robots. In several enterprises of electrotechnology, an average of 2.5 working people are now released by a robot for other tasks. In the best production places, this number increases to five and even more. But there are also many more unfavorable results. We must not overlook this.

At present, the main thing is to transform entire technological processes in a highly efficient manner with the help of robots and other automation technology. In order to implement such projects rapidly and successfully, one should use special groups that bring together experienced, highly qualified cadres with capable young engineers and skilled workers. Everywhere that the increase of labor productivity is at stake, the Berlin pace must be a trademark.

The Achievements in the Housing Sector Offer Good Quality of Life

Dear comrades, in accordance with our basic principle of the unity of economic and social policy, the increasing performances are linked with the constant improvement of working and living conditions. In our country, it pays to use all one's strength in work. For many years this has been a daily experience for people and has an encouraging effect on personal performances for social aims.

Our great housing construction program is openly implemented and thus clearly expresses the party's concern for the well-being of the people. In particular, the appearance of the capital has fundamentally changed due to this. From 1971 to 1983, 191,843 apartments were built or modernized in Berlin. This means pleasure and satisfaction for over half a million citizens. And every year the housing construction pace increased. In the past 3 years alone more than 62,000 apartments were completed.

Remember that only 6 and 1/2 years ago the wreath was laid on the first apartment block in Marzahn near the present rapid transit system station of Springpfuhl. Today, in this -- to date -- largest new residential area of the republic, about 110,000 people make their homes in over 40,000 well-equipped apartments at the low and stable rents typical of our country. With its considerable expansion, Marzahn became a district that today forms part of the unmistakable character of Berlin. Modern local transportation, in particular the new rapid transit system route and additional tram and bus lines, connect it with the other parts of the city and with the industrial complexes near by. What has been developed here offers a good quality of life in many respects.

Rejuvenation for Housing Complexes

At the same time the development of Berlin demonstrates the qualitatively new signs in the implementation of the housing construction program. Therefore, it is particularly important to treat construction, modernization and preservation of existing values as one. In honor of the Berliners and the many building collectives from the bezirke of the republic, one can say that this necessity was taken into account with great consistency. Entire sections of streets and housing complexes are rejuvenated, are modernized in a rational manner, and now appear in new splendor. Be it Palisaden Street, the Arnim or Arkona Squares -- where just now the two millionth apartment built in the republic since 1971 was handed over -- citizens are pleased with this great progress. We, dear comrades, are, of course, also pleased, for our party is the initiator of this great reshaping of Berlin, the capital of our socialist GDR. (prolonged, stormy applause)

With the new modernized apartments the entire living environment changes for the citizens. They feel even more at home in their old and at the same time new places. The character of the city of Berlin is thus also taking on a friendlier and friendlier appearance. Year after year we are working to eliminate the heritage of capitalist housing economy with its dark backyards and uncomfortable apartments.

In Berlin the ideas of complex housing construction are exemplarily implemented. With the new apartments, shopping facilities, schools, and transportation facilities are set up. Building in Berlin also means rational technological solutions, a rapid pace, and increasing efficiency. Here, the capital has learned from other bezirke. This was good, and now other bezirke can learn from the capital. (strong applause)

The development of Berlin and, in particular, the housing sector is always at the center of the party leadership's attention. If we look ahead, one can say that we are now entering the concluding phase of a housing construction program that was conceived for the period till 1990. In the years ahead, the most essential features of the Berlin city center will be completed.

The further works will concentrate, in particular, on Friedrichstrasse. The historical core of the capital cannot be imagined without it, and it will rise in new splendor. Important ensembles in the area of Alexander Square, Marx-Engels Square, Spittelmarkt, and new buildings between the town hall and the Spree are already in progress. Thus, the reconstruction of Friedrichstrasse will crown the shaping of the historically developed Berlin city center.

Friedrichstrasse Will Be the Most Attractive Shopping Street

City life has always been marked in this street. During World War II it was brought down as was the entire reactionary social order which had then dishonored the name of Berlin. Now it is transformed into a street of big-city life. Many apartments have been built, as well as shops, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, a modern movie theatre, and trade facilities for daily needs. Friedrichstrasse is to become the most attractive shopping street of our capital, and it will be a pleasure to stroll there. (strong applause)

In Berlin, housing construction is continuing at a pace that to date is unparalleled in our republic. In 1985 and 1986 an additional 10,000 new apartments will be built. This means that in 1985, instead of the planned 13,800 apartments, 23,800 will be built in Berlin, and in 1986 24,000 apartments will be built instead of the planned 14,000. [strong applause) If one includes modernization, 65,700 apartments will be completed this year. Added to this are the community facilities. Then one can rightly state that Berlin will be a city one can be proud of and which is worthy of Berliners and the entire GDR. (prolonged, strong applause)

Brought to a common denominator, the shaping of the city center will thus be completed to a significant extent by 1988/1989, and housing construction in Berlin will again be considerably speeded up in the near future. Already this year the capital is gaining in attractiveness. Soon the new Friedrichstadt Palace will be opened, as will the House of Soviet Culture and Science. A few weeks before the 35th anniversary of the GDR, Berliners, and their guests will be able to visit the reconstructed Schinckel Theatre, which in the future will serve as a concert hall. This is a great amount of work, but who would not undertake it, because in the end, the worthwhile goal is to solve the housing issue as a social problem in our republic. This great work will be fully implemented.

Success is guaranteed by the readiness for performance and the vocational skills of the Berlin construction workers, the girls and boys in the FDJ initiative, "Berlin," and many collectives from the GDR bezirks for whom the development of our socialist capital has become a question of honor.

What is developed here serves the entire republic, increases its worldwide esteem. From Rostock to Suhl, people will be even prouder of their capital, which is powerful and beautiful, a worthy symbol of our socialist home country. (prolonged, strong applause, cheers to the GDR and Berlin)

Enormous Path of Historic Changes

Dear comrades, when yesterday I came to the Bezirk delegates' conference I thought of the many events that have taken place in Berlin, of the many things from the long and eventful history of this city. I had to especially think of October 1949. At that time there were still ruins, and one needed a great amount of imagination to think of the future.

Through the founding of our republic, the hopes of the people and our bold goals got a firm foundation. If one now considers what has been achieved so far on the basis of this, one can truly be proud. In no earlier and in no other German state has so much been done by the people and for the people as in the socialist GDR. (prolonged, vigorous applause) Led by the workers class and our party, the working people of our country have completed an enormous path of historic changes. It was not easy. But all the greater is the satisfaction with the things that were achieved, and all the more we know about our strength. We will employ it and spare no effort to fully implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress in order to continue our tested policy of peace and socialism to the benefit of the people.

I wish you, dear comrade delegates, all members of the bezirk party organization of Berlin, best health and much success in this work.

Forward to the 35th anniversary of the GDR! (stormy applause lasting minutes; delegates and guests rise; cheers to the SED, its Central Committee, and its general secretary; cheers to the GDR)

HONECKER MEETS 'ARAFAT IN MOSCOW 14 FEBRUARY

AU161151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On Tuesday [14 Feb] in Moscow Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, conducted a cordial and trustful talk with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Both partners in the talk expressed the solidarity of their peoples in the struggle against the peace-endangering imperialist policy. In view of the explosive situation in the Middle East they condemned the policy of interference and aggression of the United States and its Israeli ally and spoke out in favor of a political solution to the Middle East conflict on the basis of the plan of the conference of the Arab heads of states in Fes, which is in agreement with the peace proposals of the Soviet Union. They also stressed the necessity of reducing tensions and the military confrontation, in particular in Europe. In international relations common sense and the will for constructive solutions to controversial problems through peaceful means must again dominate. The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and the joint declaration of leading representatives of the fraternal countries in Moscow form a good basis for peace-securing agreements.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the firm solidarity of the GDR people with the heroic struggle of the PLO to implement the national rights of the Palestinian people. Yasir 'Arafat expressed thanks for the manifold demonstrations of solidarity and support that the GDR is granting the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

Also present were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag; and secretaries of the SED Central Committee and members of the State Council, as well as Egon Winkelmann; GDR ambassador to the USSR.

The meeting was also attended by members of the PLO Executive Committee Mahmud 'Abbas and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad.

DELEGATION TO ANDROPOV FUNERAL WELCOMED ON RETURN

LD151151 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and state delegation which had attended the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the great Soviet statesman and outstanding representative of the international communist and workers' movement, returned to Budapest Tuesday. The delegation was headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and included Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Sandor Rajnai, member of the HSWP CC and Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

At Ferihegy Airport they met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, members of the HSWP Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, members of the HSWP Central Committee Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, Arpad Pullai, minister of communications, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Gyula Horn, head of the foreign affairs department at the HSWP CC.

Present at the airport was Nikita Darchiev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SZUROS-LED DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA 9-12 FEB

AU151139 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] At the invitation of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], a Hungarian party delegation led by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros visited Nicaragua from 9 to 12 February. The delegation had talks with Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the Council of State, and Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, as well as with other Sandinist Front leaders.

In the talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they informed each other about the life of their countries and parties. They reviewed the position of cooperation between the MSZMP and FSLN and possibilities for further developing it. Matyas Szuros and Carlos Nunez Tellez signed an interparty cooperation agreement for 1984-85. They reviewed at the meeting also aspects of political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the two countries and examined possibilities for expanding and intensifying relations between them.

In discussing timely issues of international life, they paid particular attention to the joint struggle waged for peace and disarmament, and the Central American situation. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists and people with the Nicaraguan people, who are struggling to protect their independence and social achievements. They condemned at the talks the interference of extremist imperialist circles and their Central American allies in Nicaragua's domestic affairs and assured the progressive movements of the area of their support.

In Managua, the Hungarian party delegation visited the museum of the Sandinist Armed Forces and laid a wreath at the memorial of FSLN founder and martyr Carlos Fonseca. The delegation visited the Soviet Embassy and expressed its sympathy on the occasion of Yuriy Andropov's death.

The Hungarian party delegation led by Matyas Szuros proceeded to Cuba.

KADAR ADDRESSES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD162247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] We now report on the workers' meeting held in the Beloiannisz telecommunications factory on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of Budapest.

At the festivity, held in honor of the anniversary of liberation, Soviet guests were also received at the BHG telecommunications enterprise: Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy; Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Southern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army; and Lieutenant General Nikolay Shevkun, chief of the Political Directorate of the Southern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army. Together with the guests, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, took part in the festivity, and Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, as well as Zoltan Szepvoelgyi, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Budapest Council, were also at the BHG.

The visitors were received by Frigyes Berecz, managing director, who gave a briefing on the activity of the factory. Then the guests visited the plant. After this, in one of the workshops the guests met the workers. Asking leave to speak at the ad-hoc meeting were Mrs Jozsef Marton, technician; Laszlo Kiss, works engineer; and the managing-director of the factory. Then Lieutenant General Shevkun spoke, followed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, whose remarks we quote.

[Begin Kadar recording] Dear comrades, the people of the capital and of the country are celebrating a historic anniversary now. We are commemorating the liberation 39 years ago, the events in which the triumphant Red Army liberated the Hungarian people from the occupying Hitlerite-fascist troops in a heroic fight with a great deal of sacrifice. As a result of this, our people and the country regained their sovereignty and took their fate into their own hands. Our people will never forget this historic deed. They think of the Soviet people with honor and gratitude and also feel gratitude toward the Leninist party, the army and its soldiers.

The historical change brought about the birth of a new power in Hungary, workers' power, popular power, and, following this, the groundwork of a new society, a socialist society was started. On this new and firm basis great work has been carried out in the country. The ruined capital and the country were reborn, and since then they have been further developing and becomng more beautiful. A new life was started here, and because every human life is based on work, we should first speak about this.

Socialist industry was born and has developed in Hungary as well as socialist agriculture and socialist arrangements in the whole of society. Great achievements have been brought about by this. This construction work has been carried out in a community. The Hungarian people have not been lonely orphans but have enjoyed the friendship and brotherly help of the Soviet power, of the Soviet people, and of the other peoples who embarked on the road of socialism, and real cooperation has evolved.

You know very well that your factory is a very good example of our cooperation, of our ability to produce jointly great achievements. When I speak about achievements I must say that our people have a completely different life now than under the old system. Better, of course, Hungary is no longer a country of 3 million beggars and of hungry workers. People live better, and every working person can live here as a free human being. It is impossible to compare to express the difference.

The comrade speaking before me said that she knew well the liberation struggle for the capital and for the country from history books. Now I am here as one of the capital's inhabitants of that time, who was liberated by the Soviet Army on 13 February. I had a double reason to be happy because many years before that I had already joined the Hungarian communists struggling as honest patriots for the people's freedom during the years of fascist oppression and German occupation. You can imagine how happy we were when we saw the day of freedom.

When we speak about our achievements, about our industry and agriculture producing many times more and much better than before, about our people who can live with dignity and have everything that is needed for life, I find our greatest achievement in the political development of our people. Our people have learned the socialist way of thinking. Everybody willing to work properly, communists, noncommunists, every honest person has found the path of unity, and all of our achievements are a result of this.

There is one more achievement. I do not want to boast, but the honor of the Hungarian people has also been regained in the world. Today our friends honor us. Many sympathize with us, and even those who oppose us, who live in a different society, have a certain respect for the Hungarian people because the Hungarian people have produced something on the path of socialist construction, and when we had problems during development we defended the workers' power even then. We did not allow a break in the road of socialist construction, which has also been the road of well-being of the people and of the nation. [applause]

Thinking about all this, and I am glad that the representatives of the Soviet people are here with us, I can say that the Hungarian people were not unworthy. They have been able to use the opportunity given by freedom, and their sacrifice was not in vain. We think about this in this way. We respect and defend our achievements, among which right after the unity of our people comes the unbreakable and everlasting Hungarian-Soviet friendship. [applause]

A few words about the present situation. You know our party and government always speak with total openness, in the greatest possible measure about our situation, about our worries, about our problems, about the tasks to be solved, because this is the right way, to speak openly, frankly and directly. You can read and hear that now we are in a difficult position. Our achievements are great, we have achieved a great deal, but requirements are even greater and the international conditions for our own building work are not especially favorably now. There is tension in the world, international economic circumstances are difficult. Well, we are living and working within this.

In this respect I only want to say that we must think about the problems we have, we have to take in our hands the tasks awaiting solution. But you feel, you know, and you must feel that the things we have built exist, the basis we rely on is firm, there is political unity and stability in the Hungarian People's Republic, the economic base is strong and has proved to be enduring, we have already overcome hard years, and we can look to the future with hope. Our cultural achievements are also significant. Our people are different. They can be considered a reborn people with respect to education and professional training, compared with the people four decades ago in Hungary. Therefore, we have something to build on. It is true that we have to work. But determination is strong in our party, in the Central Committee, in the government, and we are convinced -- the masses of workers, peasants and the honest Hungarian intelligentsia -- that we are going to defend our socialist achievements at any price and strengthen and further enrich them whatever the conditions we have to work in. [applause]

And in this determination of ours we have friends, allies, and partners with whom we can work together and share and perform the tasks. So we have to work and have faith. Both are needed. We have the conditions for work and the reasons to have faith in the future, if the two are coupled. And we won't stop on the path of socialist development and we shall defend everything we have and further enrich it.

Now I must speak about another thing too, as I have recently arrived in Moscow. I took part in a sad ceremony, in a funeral. Indeed this casts a bit of shadow on our, let us say, true, praiseworthy, festive days. You, too, know that Comrade Andropov, the great son of the Soviet people, the outstanding fighter of the international workers' movement, and also an old acquaintance, a good friend of the Hungarian people, has died. We commemorated him with respect, as is fitting. He was buried in Moscow worthily, it almost must be said, in the presence of representatives of the entire world. [Words indistinct] here at home too. And our people expressed their bereavement, their sympathy, their sorrow not at the word of command, not on orders, but it almost can be said spontaneously and befittingly. A great fighter has left our ranks, and naturally we [word indistinct]. But let us not think that he might have lived in vain, that he might have fought in vain, that he might have done what he did in vain, or that this might be lost. At such a time, of course, the living usually say -- and it must be said -- that we shall endeavor to compensate for his absence.

I would like to say to you: We were in Moscow just now. We met the very esteemed representatives of the Soviet Union, the leaders too, and we had the occasion to exchange views, and I believe that not just on behalf of our delegation, not just on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, not just on behalf of our government, but perhaps on behalf of our people, I could say that we welcome the positions of their Central Committee. We share in the mourning, but we welcome their positions, their resolution that the Leninist guideline, the policy hitherto of the Soviet Union, all that has been achieved in the past years will be continued. They will work on with firm resolve for the benefit of the Soviet people, and internationally for the benefit of mankind and peace.

And when the occasion presented itself, we have by word of mouth and telegram welcomed this resolution of theirs, and we have said that on our part, we can state that the Hungarian people will progress further on the path of socialist construction. They are a loyal friend of their ally, the great Soviet people. [applause]

We held a brief discussion there in Moscow, the representatives of the Warsaw Pact, where I also said some words. I said that we greet the consistent Soviet foreign policy that they are following and will continue. We regard it as our common policy, and last year, at the January consultation and at the summer Warsaw Pact consultation in Moscow, we virtually collectively shaped this foreign policy. We described the international situation as tense, complex. (?Certain) dangers increased, but we will not permit imperialist superiority.

Now there will be a balance of force, and this will always be. We resolutely reject the imperialists' aggressive endeavors that endanger the social achievements of the peoples, their national independence, their peace. At the same time we emphasize, as the Soviet policy has categorically expressed -- and we Hungarians join this fully and profess this as our own policy -- that we shall look after our security, because our peoples have peaceful, constructive intentions, and they must have their security too. At the same time, we profess the most upright position that it is necessary to negotiate. But true negotiations are necessary, and through negotiations agreement must be reached where the security interests of all concerned sides are taken into account at a lower level of armaments.

This was again announced at the CPSU Central Committee session held in these grave hours and days, and (?with full conviction) we have heartily joined in this policy and we shall follow this collectively, and each also in his separate, own domestic and international work.

And now, too, I say what I said there, that in these grave hours we welcome the proclaimed Soviet policy and intentions, and we wish complete success to the newly elected comrade general secretary, Comrade Chernenko, to the Politburo, to the Secretariat, to the (?members) of the Central Committee, to the Soviet Communists, and to the Soviet people. [applause]

We wish for them, too - perhaps true friends speak thus -- what we ourselves wish, that the Soviet people should be able to work, to build, to develop further, and that in peace they should be able to enjoy the fruit of their work. [applause] This also is what we wish for our people too, for ourselves too, but speaking openly, we wish this for every people of the world. We cannot call one single people an enemy. We wish the peoples to live, work, and prosper.

Well, there are different social systems, there are capitalist, socialist, and developing countries. We profess that the countries with different social systems should live in peace with one another, they should be in contact, they should be in fruitful contact. The fight between the social systems will be decided by developments and by life itself, we think, in favor of socialism. However, weapons are not necessary for this, and it is impossible to resolve this issue with weapons. So this is our policy, and we thus heartily and with conviction have welcomed the position and resolutions adopted at Monday's CPSU Central Committee session, and we shall be together with them in good and bad weather too.

Now, in conclusion I would like to say to you that we have strength. I say that it is primarily the rallying of the people that helps and advances us on the path of socialist development. Our social order, our policy do not have many opponents in the country. Perhaps there are somewhat more people who do not avail themselves of the achievements of our socialist system, but abuse them. There are such people.

I would like to say to you that the policy of our party and government is one of wanting to help the course of life of the person who works with integrity and honor. One should enjoy the benefits of life in accordance with how one works. (?Any other) method cannot attain this. It also is necessary to work. So then one (?should) prosper. And in accordance with this we must resolve our society's problems, and we very much trust that this will be successful, and that every upright, honorable worker will support this. He who works should get what he is due, but he who does not work will not get as much. [applause]

This is what I would like to say here, emphasizing that just as we have gone this far, our party, our Central Committee, our government, our people are united. This will be the case in the future too, and we will advance together, united. It is certain that new results will be achieved.

Now we shall prepare for a new party congress. This, let me say, is due in a year's time, but it entails much work. We are (?working), we are preparing, and we think that the big issue of our life must be promoted, [words indistinct]. Similarly, we are preparing for the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation, and we want our people to be able to celebrate this with good feeling, in peace and with new achievements. For this, I wish to you, the workers of the Beloiannisz factory, well-being, good health, personal family success.

I make use of this occasion to greet the Hungarian working class, the working Hungarian (?peasantry), the intelligentsaa, the compatriots who agree with us, and in the wake of whose work newer and newer results will come into being. So all the best. Long live our working people and Soviet-Hungarian friendship. [applause] [end recording]

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD132353 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- To mark the 39th anniversary of Budapest's liberation, a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill Monday.

The first wreaths were laid by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Political Committee, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Gabor Borbely, secretary of the Budapest party committee. The flowers of the Budapest Municipal Council were placed on the monument by President Zoltan Szekvolgyi and Vice-President Lajos Farkasinszky.

The Soviet Embassy in Budapest was represented by Councillor (Baikal Gabitov) and Colonel (Vladimir Zotov), military and air attaches, the military council of the Southern Soviet army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary by Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the troops, and Lieutenant Generals Nikolai Shevkun and (Vladlen Kolesov), members of the military council, and the headquarters of the Soviet "Budapest" unit by Colonel (Boriskin) and Lieutenant-Colonel (Vyacheslav Zverev).

The wreaths of the Budapest armed forces and bodies were laid by Brigadier General Mihaly Farkas, garrison commander, Police Brigadier General Lukacs Vincze, chief of the Budapest police, and (Gyozo Kelemen), Budapest commander of the workers's militia. Representatives of public organizations were also present.

Finally, the "Internationale" was played.

USSR TRADE OFFICIAL ON GOODS EXCHANGE PLANS

LD1616148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] This year the Soviet Union will deliver the same quantities of raw materials and fuel to our country as earlier. Viktor Ocheretin, the Soviet Union's trade representative in Hungary reported on this at his press briefing today. He also said that although the costs of the exploitation of crude oil and natural gas have increased, these raw materials will be supplied more cheaply than world market prices.

The Soviet Union will also increase the range of household appliances exported to our country. However, it is unable to deliver as many automobiles as required.

The USSR wishes to purchase far more shoes and knitwear from Hungary than hitherto. For this reason ways in which the exchange of these products can be increased should be examined, the Soviet Union's trade representative in Budapest said.

LOSONCZI GREETS IRANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141535 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of Iran's national day, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, greeted by telegram Ayatollah Musavi Ruhollah Khomeyni and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers greeted Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister, on the same occasion.

HAVASI VISITS VESZPREM FOUNDRY, COOPERATIVE

LD152140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has visited Veszprem County. In the Inota aluminium foundry he was informed about the reconstruction carried out in the past years. Then he took part in the final accounts general assembly of the "Good Fortune" agricultural cooperative in Verpalota.

MAROTHY VISITS PEST COUNTRY COOPERATIVE

LD152145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, has taken part in the final accounts general assembly of the Green Meadow agricultural cooperative in Vacszentlaszlo. The cooperative is one of the most important cattle-breeding farms of Pest County.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ARTILLERY UNIT

LD160044 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] At 1100 today a celebration was held in Zalaegerszeg barracks. The Zalaegerszeg [Western Hungary, County Zala] mechanized artillery unit has won the title of vanguard unit. The soldiers of the unit were greeted by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, who handed over the charter and the banner of decoration to the commander of the unit, Brigadier General Laszlo Borsics. Outstanding officers were promoted and decorated individually by the minister. After this Lajos Czinege delivered a speech:

[Begin Czinege recording] In these days the Army's socialist emulation movement is in the appraisal phase. The competition means invaluable assistance in the development of a socialist way of thinking, of a community spirit, in the formation of positive, humane, moral, and volitional characteristics and, through these, in increasingly higher performance, in learning and the masterly application of military technology, in the maintenance of high-level combat readiness and in the rational economy with material and financial means. Let me convey the thanks of our Central Committee, of our government and of Comrade Janos Kadar himself for your high level of preparedness and combat readiness. [end recording]

The celebration ended with a spectacular parade.

IDEOLOGY, PRAGMATISM IN ECONOMIC REFORM VIEWED

LD150038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] In Hungary reforms are either backed up by quotations from Marx and Engels, or they strive to adapt the ideology to the reality. The (?kernel) of all the reform measures of the global reform introduced in the seventies, first and foremost is that people's initiative and work productivity have to be promoted. A person who works in a plant that exports a large percentage of its products and who works well will earn more. The only restriction is that the domestic production price must not be higher than the price that would have to be paid for the imported article. Naturally, this applies only to Hungary, said Bela Csikos-Nagy [Chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board], adding: The concrete prices of the exported products and of products sold at home may differ substantially.

A recent article in DIE PRESSE deals in detail with phenomena of Hungarian economic life, about which it is said abroad that the reform is continuing in Hungary. From the emphasis I believe it is apparent that the writer of the article, (Peter Martos), was dealing first and foremost with private initiatives. Now let us see a few more extracts from the article:

Without a doubt we do not come across as many contradictions and theoretical difficulties as in the area of small ownership. We have to sail through these difficulties, and we must try to give satisfactory answers to the questions of the present time in accordance with the needs of the present time. What Katalin Szikra, university teacher, wrote not long ago is characteristic of Hungary at the start of 1984. Leaders are striving to connect theory and practice. They either back up the reforms with quotations from Marx and Engels, or we see an endeavour to adjust ideolgoy to reality, or as the lady professor, a member of the academy, says: In this respect we are treading a path that differs from the previous one.

The possibility of recognizing better work -- this is how NEPSZABADSAG described the changes in the wage system that came into effect on 1 January, which in other areas is followed by a veritable deluge of innovations. The (?kernel) of all the measures of the global reform introduced in the seventies is first and foremost the strengthening of individual people's initiative and of work productivity. What is certainly the most important change -- as it affects a wide circle of people -- is that the workers are getting allowances to balance inflation in place of the former income supplement. This is part of the wage system modification, the objective of which is to prevent in the future different wages for similar performance. First and formost, intellectual activity will be recognized to a greater extent, with the ending of imponderable criteria, and it will be assessed only on the basis of work done.

From the above quotation, it is apparent that our colleague (Peter Martos), if I may say so, does not know exactly the endeavours and measures which partly have been in force earlier and party are developing continually. This matter of income compensation is completely mixed up in his article. For the price rises to be to some extent balanced those on low pensions, those receiving child care allowance, families with several children, and students receive compensation. Years ago, certain compensations were made and, as of 1 January, these have been built into the wages. People will get them not as a basic wage, but as an allowance. This differs from the former system in that tax has to be paid on this amount.

The differentiation mentioned by DIE PRESSE is of course not realized through this. The different proportions of wages and incomes have to be reflected first and foremost in performance. The objective of every innovation and modernization is that the outstanding and more valuable achievements should be better rewarded, that one should more decisively differentiate between good work and better work, between outstanding work and mediocre work. The possibility must be assured for the conscientious, striving person to earn more and thus live better. Naturally, the assertion of this in practical life must also be supported with political means. The old habits must be changed, the wrongly understood equality must be ended. For this, I say again, changes have to be made with political means and also by means of [mass] movements. In a phrase, the trade unions' program now has to be not only to give support, but also, working together with the economic leadership, to promote acceptance.

The staff member of DIE PRESSE quotes Katalin Szikra who in one of her works writes that the questions of our time have to be answered in accordance with the needs of today. This is an incontestable truth. I may say that today it is self-evident. We do not have any possiblity to take from the bookshelf a volume, to look inside it, to conclude: It is written here, it was said by such and such a person there is no other solution: This is how it will have to be done. Those times are well and truly a thing of the past, as is the realization that we must answer the present-day questions openly and directly. In these answers the most important questions can not be glossed over, even if their solution gives rise to certain political and ideological debates. In connection with the latter, I find it necessary to mention that this mostly happens when ideological issues are handled dogmatically, when the symptoms are confused with the reality when the particluar is generalized and when, not least of all, decisions are made impatiently, hastily, on the basis of peripheral knowledge.

With regard to the support and encouragement of private enterprises, private initiatives, this is a political objective and interest. In this field development is slower than needed. Here also the biggest problem is that the foreign press draws conclusions from extreme curiosities. The story that some public (?lavatories) have been let in Budapest has been printed by DIE PRESSE alone at least 10 times. The successes and failures of the enterprise work communities and entrepreneurs working in the sphere of services have found less publicity. Yet the main thing is that a realistic picture should emerge, one that would set an example at home, too.

Taking everything together, the economic leadership will have to face quite a lot of problems this year, when it seeks for better and better answers to the newer and newer questions. One thing is very reassuring: In Hungary today everybody knows this work waits for us. Nobody does and nobody could do our theoretical and practical work for us.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, February 16 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has met Alexander Guerra Alvarado, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to Hungary, who has presented his credentials. Also present at the meeting was Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister [Text][Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 16 Feb 84 LD]

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION -- Oil reserves in Hungary amount to about 58 million metric tons, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to exploit them. Annual production of crude oil is about 2 million metric tons and is expected to decrease to 1 million per annum in the nineties. Natural gas production is 7 billion cubic meters per annum, most of which reaches the consumers via the 3,800-km-long network of pipelines. The exploitation of several fields has only recently become economicly feasible so there is scope for an increase in production [Text][Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Feb 84 LD]

DAMAGE TO INDUSTRY FROM U.S. RESTRICTIONS

LD161616 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 16 Feb -- Moves like restrictions and curbs in economic and trade ties are irreconcilable with the development of normal relations between sovereign states, Polish Foreign Minister Seefan Olszowski reiterated during the latest Sejm meeting.

The chief "torch-bearer" of such moves is the U.S. Administration. And although it has lifted some minor curbs, it still sticks to its general line of inimical policies towards Poland.

The U.S. moves have caused serious perturbation in the Polish economy, their measurable losses being rated at a dozen or so billion dollars. Virtually all industrial firms in Poland have reeled under the impact, even those with no foreign links.

Some examples in the electronic and machine branch:

The Unimor factory in Gdansk is planning to assemble this year 185 thousand black-and-white and 45 thousand colour TV sets. That output figure is falling short of both the demand and the factory's actual capacities. In the late 1970's Unimor manufactured over 300 thousand sets a year.

The slump in production is due to a curtailment of imports of elements and sub-assemblies through an economic and financial blockade. The factory also faces Western stumbling blocks in exporting some of its output. Last year it also was barred from imports of West-made integrated circuits needed for assembling radios which go into the cockpits of Polish-made gliders as well as emergency and agricultural aircraft.

Another manufacturer of electronic equipment, the Diora of Dzierzoniow, south-western Poland, faces similar problems, with the output being down by nearly a half against 1979.

The Bumar-Warynski manufacturer of excavators and hydraulic systems in Ostrow Mazowiecka, central Poland, is in big straits caused by the Western credit blockade.

GLEMP LEAVES ON 3-WEEK SOUTH AMERICA TOUR

LD161322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, has left for Brazil and Argentina, via Rome. My journey to South America will last 3 weeks, Cardinal Glemp said before his departure from Warsaw. I will visit places having Polish inhabitants living in Brazil and Argentina. I also wish to see how the Church has developed in conditions different from ours.

CZYREK, OLSZOWSKI RECEIVE FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD102101 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Chairman of the French Socialist Party parliamentary group and member of the Socialist Party leadership, Pierre Joxe, was received by Jozef Czyrek and Stefan Olszowski during his visit to Poland. Problems related to bilateral relations, particularly economic ones, and some aspects of the international situation were discussed.

PAPAL NUNCIO DEPARTS AFTER TALKS ON TIES

LD162055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, nuncio for special missions and head of the group for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and our government, left for Rome this afternoon after visiting our country. Before boarding the plane, Archbishop Poggi recalled in brief conversations with journalists the speech made by the pope to the diplomatic corps on 14 January, when John Paul II stated that the Holy See was endeavoring to maintain diplomatic relations with all countries, above all with those with a long-standing Catholic tradition. The archbishop stressed that it is still topical and that talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations are continuing. However they must take time and call for patience on both sides.

ANDROPOV SUCCESSOR AWAITED WITH 'ANXIETY'

PM151555 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Feb 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Warsaw: Anybody but Chernenko"]

[Text] Warsaw -- It is with a degree of anxiety that Polish leadership circles are awaiting the appointment in Moscow of Yuriy Andropov's successor. Moreover, the appointment of Mr Chernenko to head the funeral commission has merely increased the anxiety felt in Warsaw.

People here, as everywhere else, admit that this means that Mr Chernenko now has the advantage in the succession struggle. However, people are convinced that the more time that passes the greater possibility there is of a surprise. At all events the choice of Konstantin Chernenko would be the worst possible choice for General Jaruzelski, and there are three reasons for that:

1 -- It would mark the party apparatus' revenge over the Army in the Kremlin and could thus herald a similar development in Warsaw.

2 -- Mr Chernenko is regarded here as the advocate of an extremely tough policy, not so much in East-West relations, in which he is thought to be pragmatic, as in relations with the "fraternal countries," in which he apparently advocates even closer control by Moscow over the other socialist states.

3 -- He is regarded as being favorable to a return to ideological orthodoxy and as being allergic to "reforms." He would thus be likely to support the dogmatists and supporters of the "hardline" faction in Warsaw rather than Gen Jaruzelski and his friends.

On the other hand, the appointment of Marshal Ustinov would, of course, be viewed more favorably by the current team, which would then be considerably strengthened. Similarly the election of Mr Vorotnikov, whom some people here would have tipped as favorite if Mr Andropov had died 6 months later, would be good news for Gen Jaruzelski in that that protege of Andropov, supported by the Army, would ensure continuity.

Finally, although the appointment of Mr Romanov would pose particular problems for the Jaruzelski team in that the former Leningrad first secretary is a personal friend of Mr Olszowski, member of the Politburo and foreign minister, the compromise solution which Gorbachev would constitute would be received calmly in Warsaw, since people would be convinced that it would leave all the options open.

GOVERNMENT WORK PROGRAM FOR JAN-JUN 84

AU150935 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau has released for publication "The Program for Work of the Council of Ministers in the First Half of 1984." The following is an extensive abridgment of this program:

On 12 December 1983 the Government Presidium adopted "The Key Lines of Government Work in 1984." The theses of this program were reinforced during the voivodas' session on 28 December 1983, which was attended by members of the Council of Ministers and which was devoted to the main problems of the state administration's work in 1984. The key lines of government work in 1984 will be represented by the following commitments:

Sociopolitical Problems

The government's main task in 1984 will be to implement the government program for the implementation of the 14th Central Committee plenum resolutions and, above all, of the central annual plan and to pay special attention to the implementation of the government austerity, anti-inflation, and investment programs. As for the investment program, the main task is to change the branch structure of investments designed to promote the flow of consumer goods and goods for export, to prevent any expansion of the investment program, and to adjust the structure of investment outlays to the needs of society. Another task is to reduce the materials intensiveness of construction work, to stock to the planned proportions of outlays on construction work and on furnishing erected projects, to cut down the investment schedules, to increase the use of domestic materials and equipment, and to prevent the depreciation of fixed assets, especially in the industries producing goods for consumers and for export.

Much attention will paid to changing the structure of industrial production in order to increase the share of consumer goods production, to mapping out long-term development lines for selected branches and sectors of industry, especially those that require long periods of construction and large outlays (energy, heating, and mining), to consistently implementing the basic principles of farm policy, and to ensuring the supply of capital goods for implementing the program for farm and food development.

Other problems to which the government will devote attention include changes in the structure of production and in commodities supplied to foreign trade agencies, so that the share of highly sophisticated export articles goes up. Motivational systems that make increases in wages dependent on labor productivity and quality will be consistently implemented.

Social policy will be tied to the potential of the state budget, but conditions will be created for improving the standards of the poorest families. This should be achieved by taking on extra jobs, by developing the system of vocational improvement, and by creating protected jobs.

Government activities will be focused inter alia on increasing the effectiveness of the national economy. Measures will be continued to ensure:

-- the consistency of general aims of enterprises with the state's strategic aims with the help or all the legal, economic, and organizational instruments;

-- rationalization of employment, creation of conditions favoring manpower shifts from branch to branch and from region to region, and production activization of the population;

-- further implementation of the policy of the vocational activization of all kinds of pensioners and of women on leave to attend to the upbringing of their children;

-- higher effectiveness of the system of material supplies;

-- improvements in the rational administration of materials, energy, and fixed assets with the help of economic mechanisms;

-- improvements in the functioning of prices as factors in boosting the effectiveness of economic management and in blocking the opportunities for enterprises to achieve unjustified profits;

-- rational development and use of the fixed assets left unused by enterprises;

-- speedier recommissioning of state local industries;

-- higher quality and durability of goods in order to stem increases in the population's cost of living.

Increasing the effectiveness of enterprises' performance calls for equipping the central bodies with the tools with which to effectively implement the long-term policy of wages and to promote the experimental systems of remuneration that make wages fully dependent on work results. It is necessary to develop modified solutions that make it possible to improve the organization and discipline of work at all levels of the economy. This includes especially the complete exploitation of working time and the alignment of the valid norms and standards of production with the actual level of the technical equipment of production.

Work will begin in 1984 to develop the principles of the plan for socioeconomic development in 1986-90.

Much attention is being devoted to the further implementation of the economic reform. Special stress is being placed in particular on:

-- exploiting additional economic instruments to reinforce the impact of the economic reform mechanisms in raising the quality of products and services;

-- making the direct producers and supervisors take personal responsibility for bad quality products and services;

-- introducing new forms of inducing enterprises to attack the tasks that are especially important for the national economy;

-- exploiting mechanisms by which the production of consumer goods can be boosted and stabilizing the conditions under which small-scale production can perform.

The government will consistently implement the agreed principles of the economic reform and will curb modifications to the decisions already made.

Efforts will be made to further stimulate and organize the processes of scientific-technological progress through continuing to:

-- develop and implement stable forms of organizing and financing scientific-technological development;

-- create conditions and motivations for exploiting scientific-technological achievements in production processes;

-- improve the process by which rationalization measures and inventions proposed by workers are implemented;

-- exploit the socialist countries' achievements in using new organizational and technological solutions in all sectors of socioeconomic life.

Government activities will also be focused on restoring the balance of payments. They will be focused on:

-- improving the instruments of the economic-fiscal management of foreign trade, because such management ensures considerable increases in the production of export goods and services, the rationalization of imports from the capitalist area, and the modernization of and improvements in export production, including the modernization and expansion of proexport branches of industry;

-- increasing trade with the socialist and developing countries;

-- implementing fiscal-credit policy along the line of a long-term settlement of our payment problems in the trade with the capitalist area.

The development of the correct structure of the population's cash incomes will be affected by efforts to improve the division of the population's incomes among the individual sociovocational groups and between the population doing work and the population maintained by social benefits. The growth of wages in production will be more closely tied to enterprises' economic results. The growth of wages in the area of the budget will be made more closely dependent on the production of the necessary resources in the area of production and on the distribution of these resources.

Farming and the food economy will continue to implement the government's "Program for Developing Farming and Food Economy up to 1990." In particular, action will be taken to:

-- check the slump in the breeding of cattle and hogs and gradually restore their numbers in order to safeguard the guaranteed norms of meat for the population; the structure of the offical procurement prices for farm produce will be improved and so will the ratios between the prices for farm produce, farm production means, and food bought by customers;

-- improve the performance of the units providing services for farming, especially the performance of farm services and procurement stations;

-- increase the effectiveness of the system by which private and state farmlands are administered and sold, on the strength of the decisions that have introduced new principles and facilities of organizing and financing transfers and sales of farmlands.

The policy of fully developing and exploiting farmlands will be implemented inter alia by:

-- setting up the boards of commissars at those state farms that obtain negative fiscal results because of bad management;

-- establishing new state farms if there are no individual farmers interested in buying farmlands from the State Land Fund.

The program for supplying rural areas with water will be implemented, as well as tasks involving land reclamation and the protection of the environment and of waters.

It is also foreseen that greater care will be taken of agricultural produce by restricting losses during transportation, processing, and storage. An increase in production potential and storage capacity will be guaranteed in those processing industries which are of decisive importance for feeding the nation and which have a shortage of production resources (the grain, sugar, oil, refrigeration, potato, and fruit-vegetable industries).

Concerning health care, particular attention will be paid to the following, using the results of the controls and experiments that have been made:

-- organization, discipline, and working conditions of the health service;

-- improving the wages system in health service and social security institutions;

-- production and distribution of drugs and medical equipment;

-- professional ethics of doctors and remaining medical personnel.

The shortcomings in the state of hygiene in all areas of life will be consistenly removed.

In housing construction, conclusions stemming from an assessment of the supply situation with building materials will continue to be implemented, taking into account local supplies of materials and existing factories producing construction components; and the housing construction industry will be supplied with industrial goods. The system of performing building and renovation work will be modified so that the proper quality of completed buildings can be guaranteed and the work of construction enterprises improved.

The current housing situation will be analyzed so that society's real needs can be discerned, and the development of housing construction will be systematically analyzed, taking into account the shaping of construction costs.

The rules for financing and creating shops and services for the inhabitants of new residential districts will be modified in order to guarantee the development of these facilities.

The development of private housing construction by individuals will be encouraged. Guaranteeing the right financial, organizational, and material conditions for social housing construction in the form of small housing cooperatives and housing associations should clearly improve the housing situation.

A proper policy for renovation work will be worked out, guaranteeing the preservation of housing at a good technical standard, and technical faults in existing buildings will be removed more quickly.

Action will also be undertaken to improve the functioning of communal services, with special attention to transportation and the technical infrastructure.

Concerning land, the environment, and waters, the government's activities will concentrate mainly on updating plans for the use of land, which is especially important for large cities and urban agglomerations.

The legal regulations in force designed to protect the environment against damage and devastation will be consistently applied, and work on a national environmental protection plan will be continued. This plan's basic aim will be to halt the destruction and pollution of the environment and then improve the state of the environment.

Greater resources will be concentrated and tasks will be speeded up concerning the drainage and sewer system. The most important of these will be covered by a central investments plan. Work to prevent flooding in those voivodships particularly exposed to flooding and which suffered from floods in 1982 and 1983 will also be continued.

The government timetable for implementing the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum concerning the maritime economy will continue to be carried out.

Strengthening the State and the Authorities' Credibility

Further strengthening the state as the organizer of the nation's social and economic life and guaranteeing the efficient functioning of its Constitution will be the subject of constant government concern in 1984.

Activity in this sphere will consist of steadily improving the functioning of the state administration, the system of law and order and its efficiency, and relations between the government and citizens. In particular:

-- the organization of offices will be put in order as well as that of their territorial subdivisions;

-- state administrative bodies and the government will make use of the remarks and opinions of such representative bodies as the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the National Culture Council, and the trade unions, as well as the conclusions stemming from meetings between Sejm deputies and people's councillors on the one side and the electorate on the other;

-- The 5 October 1983 decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium on the implementation of the conclusions stemming from the 26 August 1983 trade union aktivists' conference at the Baildon steelworks will be implemented.

The correct functioning of workers' self-management bodies will be guaranteed and the role of trade unions inside units of the socialized economy will be strengthend. The correct use of social initiatives will be guaranteed and the right conditions for effective social control will be created. Work culture, social discipline, and a respect for work, the lack of which is the source of many difficulties in socio-economic life, will be propagated.

The battle against social pathology and against violations of the rules of social coexistence will be stepped up. Taking into account society's negative stance toward the above phenomena, wide sections of society will be drawn into the struggle against these plagues. Bodies set up to battle social pathology and economic crimes will undertake more effective action.

The government and local state administrative authorities will continue to act "before an open curtain." The implementation of rules, and adopted decisions, the introduction of new legal regulations, and amendments to the law will be subject to constant control.

In addition, the following activity will be commenced in 1984:

-- the implementation of cadre policy in state administrative bodies and the preparation of cadre principles covering the entire state administration;

-- the elimination of the backlog in supplying adopted laws with rules for their implementation;

-- an assessment of the effectiveness of legal regulations in selected spheres;

-- the publication of the achievements of People's Poland especially among young people by making use of the anniversaries due in 1984, particularly the 40th anniversary of the PPR;

-- government checks on the work of state administrative bodies in accordance with government powers, making use, among other things, of the system of state and social control;

-- checks into the effectiveness of legal acts and decisions concerning the functioning of the state.

The Shaping of Social Consciousness

It is essential that in 1984 we should continue the activities we had previously embarked upon concerning:

-- meetings between government representatives and the managing cadres of regional bodies of the state administration with the work force of plants, and between bodies of the state administration with work forces, farmers, and other communities, in order to correctly present the government's current and future policies as well as the reasoning behind them;

-- the shaping of positive attitudes in young people: This goal will be served by the measures undertaken in the framework of the "Government Program for the Improvement of Conditions for Young People's Start in Life and at Work," and with the aid of young people's active cooperation in the resolution of tasks that pertain to the whole of society;

-- intensifying the process of the patriotic and socialist education of children and young people by consolidating the socialist character of the Polish schools and colleges, as well as other bodies on the educational front. Changes will be made to the program of activities in order to guarantee the shaping of the correct consciousness of children and young people, and a decisive role will be played by the shaping of correct attitudes among the teaching community and academic teaching staff;

-- raising social discipline, as well as the more respectful and consistent implementation of the law;

-- recruiting the part of society to take an active part in social life and creative work that has not, until now, declared its support, especially the artistic communities, by involving them in the resolution of definite tasks, improving conditions that enable artists to have their say, and enabling them to reach a wide audience. These activities should be facilitated by, among other things, the development of the printing, disc-recording, and music industry base, as well as exhibition centers and a network of cultural institutions and so on.

-- work to equalize disproportion in the access to culture by all social circles with particular consideration for rural communities, children, and young people.

Work concerning the following will also be undertaken:

-- preparation and consistent implementation of the "public education" program: Together with the help of the mass media, this program should explain the basic concepts and problems behind social affairs, strengthen the understanding of the need for social peace, and undertake the struggle against manifestations of all kinds of evil;

-- a broad legal and economic education of society by taking this topic into greater consideration in teaching programs and mass propaganda activities, which should make it easier for the wide circles of society to understand the mechanisms behind the functioning of the state if at the same time the legal and economic system is put in order together with the management system of the national economy.

"The Program for Work of the Council of Ministers in the First Half of 1984" is a result of the main directives that we presented above, and is comprised of definite subjects like the ones that the Council of Ministers, the Government Presidium, and the committees and commissions of the Council of Ministers will be examining in the next 6 months.

The program contains 341 tasks in all, including 90 that were started in 1983, as well as 251 new ones. It plans to resolve or examine many draft laws along with executory regulations, the recommendations and resolutions of the Council of Ministers, the decisions of the Governmental Presidium, as well as 227 appraisals and reports on both the tasks that were examined and those that present the state of implementation of the decisions that the Council of Ministers had taken previously.

In 1984 the government will be limiting the number of new legal regulations it resolves to adopt so as to check the implementation of the decisions that have already been made and the performace of duties by all the participants of the process of helping the country emerge from the sociopolitical crisis

JANUARY 1984 ECONOMIC STATISTICS PUBLISHED

AU151638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- In January 1984 our industrial and building production was greater than in January 1983, and we transported more goods by our socialized transportation system. There was a slight increase in exports and a fall in imports in our foreign trade turnover, while in agriculture the signs of an improvement in our animal breeding continued.

The socialized industry production sold (in constant prices) in January 1984 was 4.1 percent higher than a year ago. Using a comparative period of working time, our industrial production in January 1984 was 0.9 percent higher than it was a year ago and 5.9 percent lower than in December 1983.

There was an increase in our sold production in January 1984 compared with January 1983 in all branches of industry with the exception of the fuel industry.

The production of the extractive industry rose by 5 percent mainly as a result of the increased extraction of bituminous and brown coal.

The production of the processing industry was 4 percent higher compared with January 1983 and entailed increased production of electricity, steel, rolled goods, copper, zinc, aluminum, passenger cars, trucks, agricultural tractors, batteries, washing machines, refrigerators, radio sets, nitric and phosphorous fertilizers, synthetic fibers, tires, paper, and footwear. Our production fell in the following: coke, lead, television sets, plastics, and the by-products produced at slaughter houses. Our production of detergents, soaps, and cement was also smaller, although demands were met.

The average demand for electrical power was 5.1 percent higher in January 1984 than in January 1983, while the production of electricity rose at the same time by 8.3 percent, meaning that consumers suffered no blackouts.

The sold production manufactured by every employee in socialized industry rose in January 1984 by 4.4 percent compared with January 1983.

The price of piglets is being maintained at a high level in agriculture and the prices of grain and potatoes on the free market have not been subject to change, while there are signs of a gradual emergence from the deep decline in the breeding of farm animals.

The procurement of animals for slaughter was over 20 percent lower than it was in January 1983, in that the procurement of beef cattle fell by over 5 percent, and of porkers by over 40 percent. The procurement of poultry was 2.5 times higher than the exceptionally low level of January 1983. Compared with December 1983, the procurement of animals for slaughter was 10 percent higher in January 1984.

The procurement of grain for consumption was 71,700 tons in January 1984, 30.7 percent more than in January 1983. Together with the 1983 harvest, over 4.7 million tons of grain were purchased from the beginning of the procurement campaign up till the end of January 1984, which is about 70 percent more than the same period from the 1982 harvest.

In January 1984 the procurement of milk was almost 11 percent higher than in January 1983 and over 4 percent higher than in December 1983.

The procurement of eggs was over 6 percent higher than in January 1983 and 33 percent higher than in December 1983.

From July 1983 to January 1984 the sale of industrial fodder by stores belonging to the Samopomoc Chlopska [Peasants' Self-Aid] Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives increased by over 7 percent, while the sale of artificial fertilizers was 18 percent higher, and almost 40 percent more agricultural limestone was purchased compared with the same period during the last economic year. As a result of the subsidies that were placed in certain kinds of fertilizers in January 1984, the sale of artificial fertilizers was three times higher than in January 1983.

In the socialized construction industry, 3,400 apartments were delivered for use in seven voivodships, but more than the January 1983 number were given over to the public in 14 other voivodships.

In the construction of public buildings the following were handed over for use: 2 clinics with 28 doctors' rooms, 2 health centers with 14 doctors' rooms, 3 kindergartens with places for 210 infants, 1 boarding-school with 100 places, and 2 school buildings with 37 classrooms.

Work has commenced on the building of six clinics and health centers, two nursery schools, seven kindergartens, two boarding-schools, and five school buildings.

In socialized transportation, shipments of goods in January 1984 were 5.1 percent higher than in Japuary 1983, and 3.1 percent higher than in December 1983, mainly because of the increased shipments of coal, ore, and agricultural crops. Shipments by rail rose 6.3 percent, shipments by road rose 4.1 percent, and shipments by sea rose 2.8 percent.

The level of utilization of railroad rolling stock in January 1984 was less than in January 1983. The number of cars with technical defects diminished, but the length of time cars were kept by users lengthened. Figures illustrating the technical performance of rolling stock this year have improved compared with last year.

The usage figures for road transportation in January 1984 are better than the figures for January 1983 and December 1983.

At maritime ports, cargo loads in January 1984 were 43.5 percent higher than in January 1983 and 7.8 percent higher than in December 1983.

According to preliminary data, exports in January 1984 were 0.6 percent higher and imports 3.7 percent lower than in January 1983.

Exports to countries in the first area of payments in January 1984 were 6.1 percent higher than in January 1983, and imports from these countries 3.1 percent higher.

Exports to countries in the second are of payments were 4.8 percent lower and imports 15 percent lower.

The average employment level in basic branches of the national economy (industry, construction, transportation, communications, and trade) in January 1984 was 7,679,000 and was 1,400 more than in January 1983 and 33,100 less than in December 1983.

Compared to January 1983, employment in transportation, communications, and trade rose, whereas it fell in industry and construction.

Personal wages in the abovementioned branches in January 1984 were Z20 billion or 21.8 percent higher than in January 1983. Payments out of profits or trade surpluses in cooperatives comprised 1.3 percent of the total amount of personal wages paid out, and amounted to Z1.5 billion.

Personal wages in January 1984 were lower than in December 1983, as is the case every January.

Average monthly wages including bonuses in the abovementioned branches of the economy in January 1984 amounted to Z14,622 and were 21.8 percent higher than in January 1983 because of last year's pay increases. Wages in industry were 22.2 percent higher than last January, wages in construction 27.2 percent higher, wages in transportation 24.3 percent higher, wages in communications 17.6 percent higher, and wages in trade 12.6 percent higher.

People's incomes in January 1984 amounted to Z371 billion and expenditures amounted to Z343.3 billion. Incomes rose by 18.7 percent and expenditures rose by 28.5 percent compared with January 1983. Compared with December 1983, incomes in January 1984 fell by 9.8 percent and expenditures fell by 15.6 percent.

People's financial assets in January 1984 rose by Z27.7 billion, but his increase was smaller than in January 1983.

Retail sales by units of the socialized economy in January 1984 amounted to approximately Z300 billion calculated in terms of current retail prices, and were 28.1 percent higher than in January 1983. Food sales amounted to 31.5 percent of all sales, liquor sales 13.6 percent, and sales of remaining goods 54.9 percent.

Retail sales in January 1984 were 16.3 percent less than in December 1983, however, retail sales in January 1983 were 20.9 percent less than in December 1982.

The demand for rationed goods covered the ration quotas. The market was well supplied with milk, eggs, cottage cheese, and maturing cheeses in January 1984.

Concerning goods other than food, there were continuing shortages of a range of products of the light industry, especially underwear, bed linen, household equipment, utensils, and furniture.

URBAN INTERVIEWED, REMARKS ON WESTERN BROADCASTS

LD152354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Interview with Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban conducted by (Marek Klasa); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [(Klasa)] Mr Minister, you hold press conferences for both Polish and foreign journalists. If I may, I'd like to ask you to compare them.

[Urban] The difference primarily consists of this: There I have the feeling of a match with opponents and here of a community of goals, [word indistinct] a completely different atmosphere. Of course, I am speaking here about some Western journalists who take part in conferences for foreign journalists and often give a different tone and character, because Polish journalists and journalists from friendly countries, from the Third World are there also and such journalists from the Western countries do not express a friendly attitude to our policy at all.

The second difference coming from this is the difference in topics. There I am not asked about those matters of key importance for the life of the country about which Polish journalists ask me here; about bonuses, about wages, about the building program, about the development or nondevelopment program of this or that sector, about supplies to the market; about social policy. All these are things with which Polish society is primarily concerned and they are at the same time things which absolutely do not matter to Western journalists. What matters to them is the very slightest conflict, the sphere of antagonistic matters, very secondary signs of any sort of hostile activity. This is a different world of interests.

[(Klasa)] What do you think about those voices on radio stations hostile to us that say that the majority in the society gets the basic information about what is happening in our country in fact through them?

[Urban] That's not ture. There are establishments for public opinion research which ask Polish citizens from what sources they get this or that news and it emerges from this that a very negligible section of society gets information from hostile radio stations and, in addition, a small part of this fragment recognizes it as reliable. However, Western radio stations have their small but own clientele. They are generally people whose ears are blocked to all factual arguments and who live not by arguments but simply by emotions. They are vehement in hate, but these are smaller and smaller groups now.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 17 JUNE

LD161849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Council of State in a resolution adopted today has earmarked Sunday 17 June for elections to people's councils. The resolution, which enters into force today, was signed by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. The Council of State also examined and made other decisions concerning elections for peoples councils, including the number of councillors for voivodship peoples councils; regulating the State Electoral Commission; regulating voivodship electoral commissions, basic level electoral commissions, and regional electoral commissions; approval of standards for voting slips, protocols by electoral commissions, and election certificates. The Council of State examined a report on the activities of the Social Consultative Commission. It was agreed that the commission, acting in accordance with the bill and the guidelines of the Council of State, had fulfilled the tasks for which it had been set up, and it decided to end its operation. The Council of State will continue to favor the consolidation of the trade union movement's position in a socialist state, and will create favorable conditions for its operation.

THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL POSITION DISCUSSED

AU141441 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11/12 Feb 84 p 3

[Franciszedk Nietz article: "Unchanging Features"]

[Excerpts] "The position gained by People's Poland on the international arena is being seriously threatened today. Our friends and partners in cooperation, aware of Poland's significance for the peaceful order in Europe and the world, are viewing us with increasing unease." We quote these words by General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoken in the Sejm 3 years ago not merely to recall the dangers that existed prior to that Sejm session because of attempts by various Western circles to win the Polish issue and weaken our socialist credibility. These words show, above all, that our country's foreign policy, whose priorities are unchanging and which is being consistently implemented, was an important element in all kinds of activity to oppose the dangers appearing at that time. The expectations of all those who on the basis of our crisis and on the periodic weakening of Polish diplomacy believed that Poland would be turned into a "Trojan horse" of the socialist community, turned out to be in vain.

Today we are once again present and noticeable wherever there is dialogue on peace and security issues. Our country remains a fully credible member of the political-defensive Warsaw Pact alliance. Nor have the priorities in Polish foreign policy changed; priorities that stem from our interests, from our bitter and often painful experience of history, and from our membership in the political community. These are real guarantees of the nation's vital interests, sovereignty, safe existence, and continuation, which can be checked every day.

In Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's Sejm speech quoted above, there was talk of the dangers to Poland's international position. But there was also talk of the need to continue wide cooperation with all world countries for the sake of the supreme values of peace and international security. "We will continue to act energetically for the preservation of detente in East-West relations," the Polish premier stressed. "We will take active part in political dialogue." And Polish diplomacy has remained faithful to the above precepts during the 3 years since that speech. It has remained faithful despite the difficulties and despite the undermining of Poland's raison d'etat by domestic opposition circles and outside forces.

The policy of isolating Poland practiced by some Western circles headed by the United States and accompanied by economic restrictions was meant to create a kind of vacuum around the activities of Polish diplomacy and undermine our country's prestige, which was earned by entire decades of energetic policy for the sake of peace, detente, and security. However, this vacuum was quickly filled by activity in new directions, whereas the political restrictions, apart from being ineffective, are only increasingly compromising their initiators and most avowed adherents.

Our country is ready to reestablish political and economic contacts with the United States and other Western countries, regarding this as an important step in improving the tense international situation. However, this can only occur on the basis of equality, mutual advantages, and noninterference in Poland's domestic affairs. Our conception of reviving East-West dialogue and reverting in some way to detente, a conception that conforms to the activities of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is a form of honest, objective dialogue free from anticommunist venom, from the use of restrictions, and from attempts to impose on us ways of solving domestic problems. There is no room in this conception for Western propaganda aggression, attempts to undermine the Yalta-Potsdam peaceful order, and consequent attempts to negate the real guarantees for our security, because there can be no room for these things.

Undermining the territorial-political order in postwar Europe means hitting at Poland's most vital interests. It also means playing with the fate of Europe, reviving revisionist aspirations, and forcefully reintroducing old anti-Soviet warnings and ideas. Firmly instilling into society the seemingly obvious correctness of our ties with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries is an important sphere of our activity

The American Pershings and cruise missiles on launching sites in several NATO countries confirm dramatically and clearly the dividing line of ideological-political choices made during the setting up of the postwar political order. The sight of these missiles and the general sharpening of East-West relations require particular realism in assessing the role of our alliances and guarantees of security. They also require that one take an honest look at the real aims of the West's playing about with the so-called Polish issue. We do not live in a vacuum, and our domestic problems are a part of the global rivalry between capitalism and socialism and a part of Washington's anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign. "Whoever does not wish to understand this," Premier Jaruzelski said in one of his latest Sejm speeches, "does not have the right to speak out on the future of our state and nation.... We live in a world of harsh reality. There is no room in it for childish illusions."

One cannot build a lasting foreign policy that counts in the world on the basis of illusions, good wishes, and historical myths. Neither can one create in this way real guarantees of national security and take into account the requirements of the Polish raison d'etat.

The latest years have been a period of testng the permanence and real meaning of our country's ideological, political, and economic ties with the socialist community. Both sides -- our friends and we -- can be satisfied with this test. But this period has also revealed the illusory and superficial nature of Poland's relations with many Western countries, relations that are treated instrumentally and subordinated to Reagan's stakes for armament and confrontation. Enriched with these experiences, today we must remember that our alliance with the Soviet Union does not merely emerge from geopolitical arrangements or from the choices that were made years ago. The point is to possess the most conscious attitude possible about the guarantees for Poland's existence and present and future interests. It is the above qualities that constitute the unchanging features of the activity undertaken with special energy by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government over the past 3 difficult years.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF RAW MATERIALS TO IMPROVE

AU141244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1127 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/2/1984 -- More than 60 percent of the industrial production growth to be registered in 1984 will be accounted for by the higher capitalization of basic raw materials, fuel and energy. This quinquennium the raw materials capitalization index will rise by about 30 percent as against 1980.

To this end, special programmes were worked out by industrial branches containing consumption norms, which are compulsory for economic units, as well as measures to improve production structures. In view is the high-rate increase of high tech types, as well as a large share of manual labor and conception work. Consequently, about 45 percent of the total volume of the production turned out in processing branches and 70 percent of the production of the machine-building industry will be accounted for in 1985 by new and updated products manufactured over the last few years. This will have a positive bearing on the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, which will register growths lower than those of industrial production. As a matter of fact, according to estimations, the value of the industrial products to be obtained per each lei spent will increase in 1985 as to 1980 by almost 150 percent in the machine-building industry, by 130 percent in electrical engineering and electronics, by 132 percent in the chemical industry and by 130.3 percent in the metallurgical industry.

MAIN COALFIELDS TOPPING 1984 PLAN TASKS

AU150945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/2/1984 -- 1984 started under favourable auspices in Romania's coal industry. More than 20,000 tons of coking and energy-generating coal were extracted above plan provisions in the country's main coalfield Valea Jiului. Best achievements were scored by the miners of the Vulcan and Uricani enterprises who extracted an additional quantity of coal of over 18,000 tons.

Another large collectivity of miners -- that of Lupoaia enterprise of the Valea Motrului coalfield -- turned out an additional output of more than 35,000 tons of energy-producing coal. Collectivities of mining enterprises in other coalfields of the country have topped plan provisions.

All this is the outcome of a substantial rise in labour productivity in mines, of the generalization of new technologies and the commissioning of new units.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN ATTENDS LUNCHEON, CONCLUDES VISIT

Talks With Mamula

LD161438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today for talks with Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. Their talks concerned the further development of military-economic cooperation between the Armed Forces of Iraq and Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic, Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic, and other Yugoslav People's Army leaders.

The meeting and talks were also attended by Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Spiljak Hosts Luncheon

LD161638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, in Dedinje Palace at noon today. They discussed the promotion of bilateral cooperation and topical international issues. Both sides laid stress on the importance of friendly relations and bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field, which the two countries strive to maintain and further promote despite the difficulties they are experiencing.

When discussing topical international issues, they touched on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, the crisis in the Middle East, and the Iran-Iraq war. Ramadan, the first deputy prime minister of Iraq stressed that his country supports any initiative leading to a termination of the war. President Spiljak reiterated Yugoslavia's well-known attitudes on a peaceful and just settlement of this conflict, which is of concern to the nonaligned countries and the entire international community.

After their talks, President Spiljak entertained the high-ranking visitor from Iraq at a luncheon, which, apart from the participants in the talks, was attended by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and other personalities. During the luncheon Spiljak and Ramadan exchanged toasts.

During the morning, the visitor from Baghdad visited Mount Svala to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and then visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where he placed flowers on President Tito's grave.

Departs for Baghdad

LD161843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Member of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq Taha Yasin Ramadan, who has been staying in Yugoslavia on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left this evening by plane for Baghdad.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and his party were seen off at Surcin Airport, Belgrade, by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the FEC, Abdulah Mutapdzic member of the FEC, Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other prominent Yugoslav officials.

Also present at the departure were Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to Yugoslavia, and members of the embassy staff.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE

LD161738 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The recent meeting between Shultz and Gromyko in Stockholm confirmed that the great powers can talk to each other even when their mutual relations are very cold. True enough, the two ministers did not reach accord on anything, but the impression was left that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States had shut the door leading to further meetings. It goes without saying that this does not mean a top level meeting, at least not by the end of this year, when it will be known who the new White House incumbent will be -- Reagan, who is running again, or someone else.

Moscow, let us recall, showed regret at Reagan's decision to run again and is likely to do all it can to make his reelection more difficult. However, the manner in which Reagan's decision to run again was commented upon in the Soviet Union will not do Reagan much harm. Moscow seems to have overestimated the fact that Reagan is the first U.S. President since the war not to have met the head of the Soviet state and party. In some other circumstances this could influence the outcome of the U.S. elections, but in the situation prevailing in Soviet-U.S. relations today Reagan will not be bothered much for not having met the previous head of the Soviet state and party and for not being likely to meet Konstantin Chernenko, who has replaced the late Yuriy Andropov.

Naturally, this does not mean that the Americans are insensitive to the United States' international position, but as things stand now the race to the White House will primarily be fought over the programs that the presidential candidates will offer to the nation. As President, Reagan has the advantage and is certain to do all he can to maintain it. After all, over the past 3 years Reagan has had no major problems with the House of Representatives and the Senate, even when he made risky moves in the internal and international spheres. Reagan's foreign policy can be judged in two ways, depending on who is judging it. The Americans, for instance, might be put off more by any indecisive steps by the President than by, let us say, confrontation with the Soviet Union. Moreover, most Americans consider that Reagan made courageous moves against the other side, including with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. They believe, that is to say, that this was the right response to the Soviet challenge and this is also proved by the fact that Reagan's military budget for this year was accepted without any visible opposition.

However, the fact that Moscow may have been too hasty in assessing Reagan's decision to run again does not at all mean that it has written off the U.S. President as a colloquist at some other more favorable moment. The Soviet Union must count the possibility that Reagan will win the presidential elections again, and thus the possibility of having to have meetings with him. This is the reason for the pronounced readiness of the new Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, to the effect that the Soviet Union is interested in a dialogue on an equal footing with the West.

Now the crisis over Lebanon is the most topical issue in Soviet-U.S. relations. That is to say, Moscow hopes that President Reagan will not extricate himself from it easily and that by his immoderate moves he will be compelled, like Carter in the case of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, to admit the failure of his policy in the Middle East. However, we have been able to see for ourselves from Reagan's decision to remove the U.S. Marines from Beirut that he himself is considering all this. However, since the Marines' withdrawal from Beirut does not mean that the United States is abandoning Lebanon, Reagan's next moves could be decisive not only for the further development of the situation in that part of the world and Soviet-U.S. relations, but also for Reagan's reelection as U.S. president.

RISE TO POWER OF CPSU'S CHERNENKO TRACED

Career Reviewed

AU161523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 84 p 5

[Permanent correspondent D.V. (Dragan Vukcevic) report from Moscow]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb -- In biographies of politicians, especially in systems where changes at the top in politics do not come very frequently, one usually remembers and mentions most the occasions and causes of their swift rise. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is no exception in this respect. His really swift rise began in March 1976, when he was elected to the post of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the second most important leading body of the party.

However, this election, as it was quickly shown, was marked with clear prospects for ascending to the very top of the Central Committee. Only 1 year later, Chernenko became a candidate member of the Politburo, and at the November plenum in 1978 he was elected to the Politburo, retaining the post of Central Committee secretary.

The party membership of the newly elected CPSU leader is of very long duration. Chernenko began to be active in party work when he was 18, as a Komsomol leader in 1929, a long time ago. In 1931, he was admitted to the party. Of the present Politburo members, only Dmitriy Ustinov has been a party member longer, by 4 years, and Andrey Gromyko the same as Chernenko, 53 years.

Tremendous Experience

More than half a century of party membership is undoubtedly a guarantee of tremendous experience. Konstantin Chernenko's political biography is being linked with the personality of Leonid Brezhnev. When Brezhnev was first secretary of the Moldavian Central Committee, he highly assessed Chernenko's working abilities as head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department. This was the reason that Brezhnev, on his assuming in Moscow the post of CPSU Central Committee secretary, called Chernenko from Moldavia to his department and entrusted him with propaganda and agitation affairs, but this time at a higher level.

In May 1960, Brezhnev was elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Konstantin Chernenko worked in its apparatus for almost 5 years, being transferred to the Central Committee again in 1965, this time to the post of chief of the Administration for Organizational Affairs. Let us recall: In October 1964, after Khrushchev's dismissal, Brezhnev was elected first secretary, and 1 and 1/2 years later general secretary, of the Central Committee.

In the preparations for the 26th congress and at the congress in February 1981, Chernenko got a very important role not only in the organizational respect but also in the political one. Because of Mikhail Suslov's death, the post of the chief of the ideological sector was vacant for a year; it was rumored that Chernenko should assume it. However, Brezhnev nevertheless gave the role of "chief ideologist" to Yuriy Andropov, who transferred from the post of chairman of the State Security Committee (KGB) to work in the Central Committee in the position of a secretary.

However, changes in the Politburo posts occurred rapidly. Brezhnev died in November 1982. Andropov replaced him, and Konstantin Chernenko was entrusted with the most important sector, that of party ideology.

Theorectical Work

His contemporaries say that in his work Chernenko displays particular organizational abilities, persistence, and perseverance in carrying out his political tasks. He has concerned himself with theorectical work for a considerable time, and several of his books have been printed, in the form of political essays. Of course, everything has been closely linked with the development, practice, and leading role of the party and its influence on society, with more emphasis on what has to be done rather than what has been done.

A second revised edition of Chernenko's book, "Selected Speeches and Articles," appeared recently. It deals with the subjects of Soviet society which are most topical at the moment: internal relations, ideological building of the party, and foreign political relations. The author stresses continuity in the development of the party and the society, which is to say an unchanged course, but accompanied by changes in the manner of work and above all the attitude toward work.

Chernenko's views on internal development can be illustrated to a great extent by his statements on the 111th anniversary of Lenin's birth. At a festive soiree in Moscow on 22 April 1981, he said: "Nobody will deprive us of our achievements and our victories, but nobody will master the difficulties for us, nor the complexities, either." Even then these words were interpreted as an insistence on changing the manner of leadership in the party and the society, and were confirmed in the past months in the actions Yuriy Andropov initiated in this direction.

At the last elections in the basic and other party organizations, changes in cadre and leadership structures as well as the need to improve cadre policy were discussed. Konstantin Chernenko very recently said the following about this very old subject: A leader of any grade can only gain in authority if he knows how to listen to various views, even when these do not always agree with his.

On another occasion, he added the following: One should resolutely eradicate formalism, noise, and showing-off from the work and behavior of party organizations. Both positions were stressed in a somewhat different form in party documents of a recent date, for instance at the June and December plenums of the CPSU Central Committee last year. They were stressed by Yuriy Andropov as a "condition" for eliminating bureaucracy and leadership "through papers," which directly strengthens the so-called indestructible bloc of the party members and non party people.

Public Speeches

Konstantin Chernenko did not often speak in public, but when he did he broached specific subjects of Soviet society, advocating a firm course and a greater influence of the party in collectives. His biggest speech was at the Central Committee's June Plenum when he submitted a report, "Current Questions of Ideological Mass Political Work in the Party." Chernenko supported actions to strengthen party, state, and work discipline, and to increase responsiblity at all levels.

At the 24th PCF congress in February 1982, Chernenko introduced himself to the world with a speech directed at the international situation and the Soviet initiatives for preserving peace, strengthening "socialist community" and "brotherly" solidarity with the communist and workers movements and parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Chernenko pointed out several times that the USSR has followed and will follow the course of diarmament and preservation of peace.

Konstantin Chernenko's political biography differs partly from the biographies of many Soviet officials. It is said that he never had any direct and important duties in the economy. This is unusual, for it is a rule in Soviet cadre policy that officials should get experience directly in the economy or in economic institutions.

Konstantin Chernenko, however, was secretary of the Krasnoyarskiy Kray committee during the war. After the war, he completed the high school for party organizers and the Pedagogical Institute in Kishinev. For a time he led the Penza Oblast party committee.

He was born on 24 September 1911 in the village of Velika Tes in Central Siberia. He comes from a poor peasant family, and he began his working life as a child laborer.

He has been decorated twice with the golden star of the Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin, and other high domestic and foreign decorations.

Inheritance Analyzed

AU161509 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Feb 84 p 5

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko"]

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, new general secretary of the CPSU, will be 73 this year. For over 50 years he has been a professional political worker; he linked the most important part of his political career with the political destiny of the late Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose inheritance -- with small, although perhaps very important changes caused by the relatively brief Andropov period -- he is now taking into his hands.

The inheritance, which Andropov faced in December 1982, was such that to describe it as difficult does not say much. Namely, Andropov did not inherit only long-term and structural impasses in which the Soviet system has found itself, but he also had to take over that state of affairs that was characteristic of the last years of Brezhnev's rule: a rigidity which even a noisy rhetoric could no longer conceal, an increasingly greater pressure from problems, which were not dealt with by suitable changes, but rather with a kind of conservatism, and primarily with an ineffectiveness resulting from this that has not affected only the economic field -- the rates of growth have constantly dropped -- but also other fields.

Of course, these problems could not be removed from the agenda in 15 months. Nevertheless, despite this, a vital change has occurred: Contrary to the difficulties to which the political structure responded with rigidity, Chernenko is also taking over difficulties (including foreign political ones) but without any rigidity; if nothing else, Andropov succeeded in beginning a rather broad discussion on what should be changed or set differently in the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, his period was too short for the initiated discussion to define solutions. For this reason, future Soviet development and the development of the Soviet system (the fact that this system needs to be corrected is sufficiently, publicly, and clearly discussed in the Soviet Union, as well, although for the time being they do not speak about reform, but only about improvements), will depend to the greatest possible extent on how the new general secretary tackles them.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko began his political career as a Komsomol leader in Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, in the vicinity of which he was born to a peasant family in 1911. In 1941, he became secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Provincial Committee, and in 1945, he advanced to the position of secretary of the party oblast committee. His political destiny began to be interwoven with Brezhnev's destiny in Moldavia, where Chernenko was the chief of the Department for Agitation and Propaganda in the Central Commitee, (Brezhnev was then first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic); then he took over the same task in the CPSU Central Committee, also at a time when Brezhnev was a secretary of the Central Committee. He also followed Brezhnev later when Brezhnev became chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium in 1960, (Chernenko then assumed the post of department chief of the Supreme Soviet, that is, chief of cabinet of the head of state). In 1965, Chernenko returned to the Central Committee, (Brezhnev became first secretary, and then general secretary of the CPSU in 1964), where he assumed the post of chief of the General Department. In 1966, Chernenko was elected a candidate member and 5 years later a full member of the Central Committee. After the 25th CPSU Congress, Chernenko became secretary of the Central Committee and headed the Politburo apparatus [aparat]. He became a candidate member of the Politburo in October 1977, and 1 year later he became a full member of the most important party organ.

Even before Brezhnev's death, Chernenko made efforts for everything that would strengthen the image (and policy) of Brezhnev in the Soviet people's awareness and would incorporate him into the Soviet political and ideological culture. After Brezhnev's death, Chernenko was one of those who were mentioned among possible successors; however, when the time came to elect a new general secretary, it was Chernenko who, on behalf of the Politburo, proposed Andropov at the plenum. This spectacle was repeated 8 months later, when it was again Chernenko who proposed to the Supreme Soviet that Andropov be elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium -- and with this, head of state. In all this some symbolism may exist: As a man who grew up in the apparatus close to Brezhnev, Chernenko will not be able to ignore the call of the process that Andropov introduced into the Soviet political life.

'FLAGRANT INTERFERENCE' BY ALBANIA VIEWED

AU161819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Feb 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of Pristina Television "commentary"; date of broadcast not given]

[Text] The moutpiece of official Tirana, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, has again made itself heard -- in the well-known style of flagrant interference into our internal affairs and of open support for Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- with new falsifications and fabrications.

What kind of historic-constitutional and moral basis does ZERI I POPULLIT now preach -- by explaining and supporting the reactionary demands of Albanian irredentists for creating a Kosovo republic -- when it is well-known that this idea of Albanian irredentism has met with sharp condemnation from the Albanian nationality itself. Although this is well-known and clear to official Tirana, the latter is reconciling itself with difficulty to this fact because it has had its fingers in the counterrevolutionary events.

However, what is a surprise is the political shortsightedness of the Albanian leadership and its propaganda, which quotes our dailies and weeklies out of context, and uses them to make its constructions and draws its own conclusions -- exclusively those which suit Enver Hoxha's regime.

In its anti-Yugoslav strategy the Albanian leadership long ago placed an attempt at creating discord among the peoples of our countries in the center of its propaganda preoccupations, particularly discord between the Serbian people and other peoples and nationalities of our country. Within this context the Serbian people is particularly accused. By means of Enver's well-tested methods, ZERI I POPULLIT also on this occasion presents to the public an alleged domination of greater-Serbian policy in Yugoslavia.

All nationalisms are equally dangerous for the LCY and our society as a whole, regardless of which people and nationality they belong to. For this reason there cannot exist one kind of criterion for the struggle against a particular nationalism and another for the struggle against another nationalism. Therefore, the same LCY revolutionary sharpness applies for all nationalisms in our country and this sharpness has been verified in the daily practice of our society. However, the Albanian leadership, taking under its protective wing Albanian nationalism and irredentism and justifying its counter-revolutionary and reactionary activity as correct and legal, sees the sole danger for the stability of Tito's Yugoslavia exclusively in the activity of greater-Serbian nationalism.

Honest Albanians in Yugoslavia are not worried what Serbian and other nationalists say about them, just as they do not allow nationalists from their own ranks or the anti-Yugoslav and paternalistic policy of official Tirana to be concerned about their fate. For the Albanians in Yugoslavia have firmly linked their destiny and future with the other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia have never renounced their national identity, their enthnic origin, and they are aware of the fact that the full expression of their identity is guaranteed precisely in Tito's, self-managing, socialist, and nonaligned Yugoslavia. Only in such a community could the national identity of all, and thus also of the Albanians, be fully asserted. Therefore, the Albanian people in Yugoslavia is its own master and needs no paternalism, lessons, nor tutorship.

INTERIOR SECRETARY DOLANC ON SECURITY SITUATION

AU152205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the session of the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today (chaired by Drasko Jurisic), Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, briefed the delegates on the current security situation in the country. Assessing the security situation in the country as positive, Stane Dolanc pointed out that economic difficulties, sluggishness in implementing the adopted economic stabilization policy and the aggravated international situation have a negative impact on security. In these circumstances, Dolanc said, the activity of groups and individuals from antiself-management and antisocialist positions is more overt and aggressive. Their attempts have failed to create any response in the country, so they increasingly connect themselves with anti-Yugoslav circles abroad. Assessing the security situation in the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as improved, Stane Dolanc pointed out that this was contributed to primarily by the organized action of all social forces headed by the LC.

The federal secretary pointed out that Albanian irredentists and nationalists are continuing their subversive activity. The internal affairs organs in the province are better trained to perform their tasks more efficaciously. A wide-scale social action for curbing economic crimes is underway, Dolanc said, and it has contributed to more effective discovering of perpetrated economic crimes. Despite the good results, it is necessary to continue undertaking decisive measures for better protection of social property. All parts of the system of social self-protection and the specialized inspection services, competent organs, and other corresponding services have special tasks in this field, Dolanc said.

The federal secretary for internal affairs briefed the members of the committee on measures and activities that have been and are being undertaken for the security of all participants and guests of the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo.

The committee expressed its support for the efforts exerted by security organs and services with a view to suppressing hostile and other criminal activities and for the actions in the sphere of further cadre, material, and technical strengthening and preparation of security organs and services.

The debate at the commitee, in which many delegates participated, pointed out that what is necessary for further strengthening the overall system of security, protecting constitutional order, social property, and freedom and rights of Yugoslav citizens are a more efficient self-protecting activity and a more intensified activity of all working people and citzens within basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, and other self-managing organizations in this sphere. It is necessary, the committee assessed, that all self-managing and state organs undertake energetic measures in strengthening responsibility in confronting various forms of law violations and other socially damaging phenomena and behavior with a view to further developing security in society and more efficaciously preventing criminal activities.

In the continuation of the session, the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly discussed the social differences in our society that are not the result of work.

Unjustified enrichment without work has been acquiring such dimensions that it has provoked a righteous discontent of the public. Unless the widest social action for preventing such phenomena, which are, by the way, contrary to the character of our society, is most urgently undertaken, they can provoke even greater discontent, it was said in the continuation of the session of the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly. Members of the Committee spoke in favor of establishing complete directions of the social action. It was noted that discussion on these questions must not and cannot be of brief duration and made from case to case. This is why it was proposed that after discussion at assembly bodies, a document should be adopted at the session of the Federal Chamber that would include a program of social measures and activities in preventing enrichment without work.